



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Wednesday
2 December 1992

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 30 November, and until further notice, the DAILY REPORT will cease publishing the "Front Page" feature.

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Cameroon

Rights Official on Prison Conditions, Emergency

AB0112120392 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 30 Nov 92

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Anara Mbima]

[Text] The Cameroonian Government is facing further criticism now, and this time it is not just words but money. The United States has suspended further aid to the country which amounts to \$14 million because of concerns over human rights abuses. Since the elections on October the 11th which saw President Paul Biya's reelection, the state of emergency has remained in place in Cameroon's Northwest Province which is the heartland of the opposition leader, John Fru Ndi. There are reports that scores of civilians are being detained in appalling conditions. To find out exactly what the human rights abuses are I rang up Dr. Suleman Mfogue, who is the chairman of the Cameroonian Commission of Human Rights and I asked him why there is so much violence at the moment.

[Begin recording] [Mfogue] We found, at least, four reasons for the destruction of property. One reason is political. Those who claim that their victory was stolen were involved. Then there were people who belong to the CPDM [Cameroon People's Democratic Movement] that won. They were involved in the violence because they had apparently been promised some reward after elections for the parts they played in the campaign and those who promised them did not honor their promise and so they were angry and burned their property.

The third group involved vandals who just went around burning things. The fourth group consists of people who had grievances and they took this opportunity to revenge. Following this violence, the government then declared a state of emergency in the Northwest Province. In other words, in a state of emergency there is hardly any rule of law. People suspected are just arrested.

[Mbima] You say there is no rule of law: I mean is this just hearsay or have you actually seen any evidence of this violence yourself?

[Mfogue] I have been to the Northwest Province myself and I have seen the destruction—extensive destruction of houses and property—and I have visited some of the detainees in Bamenda, and I have also sent people to other parts of the country to investigate into the destruction and complaints that we have got from many people.

[Mbima] So, how did you find these people? I mean, are they being kept well?

[Mfogue] We found some of them very, very traumatized because they did not know why they were arrested: And you just imagine, you are in your house, in your home, and sleeping. People, forces of law and order, come in

and arrest you. Pick you up and take you away. Lock you up, and you do not know why you are being arrested until after a week. They then ask you certain questions. You know, this is very, very traumatizing. Then the conditions under which some of them were found were not too good, the conditions of the cells where they were locked up. Then some of them were not well, some of them were admitted in the hospitals from the injuries sustained during the torture and you probably heard of one who died in custody in the hospital. So these are examples of what we found.

[Mbima] So, can you tell me, I mean, have you brought this to the attention of the government and what have they said to you when you told them about it?

[Mfogue] Oh, it was just, in fact, it was just last week that we came back. The reports are still being written which will be submitted during the week with our findings.

[Mbima] And do you know the United States has now withdrawn aid because of these human rights abuses. I suppose that will have even more pressure on the government. What do you think they will do now?

[Mfogue] Well, we are putting pressure on the government to leave the state of emergency. That is all we can do. I do not know what the government's response to what we intend to do will be. [end recording]

Chad

Rebels Claim 200 Government Troops Killed 22 Nov

AB0112213092 Paris AFP in English 1833 GMT
1 Dec 92

[Text] Lagos, Dec 1 (AFP)—Chadian rebels said here Tuesday [1 December] that they had killed more than 200 government troops in clashes on Tambola island in Lake Chad on November 22.

The rebel Movement for Democracy and Development (MDD) said it had also destroyed or seized eight of the 11 motor boats government forces had used in an attack on a rebel base on the island.

The rebels lost nine dead and 10 wounded, the statement said.

The MDD, citing documents found on slain government troops, said the dead were part of a force of some 800 newly recruited soldiers sent to attack the rebel base.

Yodoyman Interviewed on Security, Economy

LD0112211892 Paris Radio France International
in French 0715 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] Our first guest today is Chadian Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman, who is passing through Paris. The number one problem in Chad is security, following the murder of the journalist, Djerabe Declaud. He was the

third journalist to be killed in the country this year. So we asked Joseph Yodoyman if his government did not have a problem with its authority over some units of fighters in Ndjamena. Here is his reply, given to Christophe Boisbouvier:

[Begin recording] [Yodoyman] I think there is a problem of security in general in Ndjamena, and you know that the security services, like the other administrative services of our country, have been thrown into disorder, but we can nevertheless see an effort at reorganization in this sector of the administration of our country. So it is true that things are quite difficult at the moment to exercise control over everything, but efforts are being made to this end. It is also very easy to blame everything on (these) soldiers. There are so many people who have uniforms at home, who have weapons at home—the proof is that when we carry out house searches in Ndjamena, it is not only in the homes of soldiers that we seize weapons, and sometimes weapons of war.

[Boisbouvier] A number of observers in Ndjamena are saying that members of the Presidential Security Guard are carrying out killings in Ndjamena, without the government knowing. What is your reply to that?

[Yodoyman] Well, there again, I say that when people make accusations without furnishing proof, I leave the responsibility for their words to those who are making the accusations. My job in the administration is with the government, and I am answerable for acts committed by [words indistinct] of the state, by agents of the state. For anything outside this framework I leave the responsibility for supplying proof to those who have made the accusations.

[Boisbouvier] After so many killings in Ndjamena, how can those attending the national conference be sure of being completely secure?

[Yodoyman] There are units of the gendarmerie now that have been (?backed up) to receive training to make it possible to guarantee the security of the participants in the national conference in the best possible way. So for its part the government is trying to do everything in its power to ensure that this conference can be held in the best possible conditions. In my opinion the problem of insecurity will be one of the important subjects at this national conference, and then it will be up to everyone to present their thoughts on the question, and also to say what solutions they might propose to get this problem tackled in the best possible way after the national conference.

[Boisbouvier] How much will the national conference cost, and who will pay for it?

[Yodoyman] Well, the whole package will be about 300-350 million CFA francs, as far as the package for this conference is concerned, but it will be up to the joint commission to settle the final sum.

To help the democratization efforts in Chad, friendly countries and institutions have suggested helping us, and we signed here in Paris a convention on financing the

national conference with the Ministry of Cooperation amounting to about 250 million CFA francs. We know that USAID, UNDP and many other partners are also willing to help us along this road. So I think that as far as the financing of the national conference is concerned, we shouldn't have too many problems. Now the main thing is to present to everyone the subjects for which they might take responsibility.

[Boisbouvier] Civil servants are owed at least three months' salary, or even six months for those in the north of the country. What are you going to do for them?

[Yodoyman] Can we pay them if we have no money in the kitty? That's the problem, and they are well aware of it. We are trying, the government is trying by all means, and we have always said that it is a priority for us, that the demands by the workers were perfectly legitimate, but the economic situation is the one they are very familiar with: The latest mission of the World Bank and the IMF to Ndjamena examined the economic situation in our country, and everyone knows the figures. So there is no miracle that can be performed in this area. But the government is not giving up; [words indistinct] it is to try to see, with our French partners—we have been to Germany, we have been all over the place—to explain the situation, and we hope that with the support of our partners we will be able to respond to this difficult problem of holding up salaries, but for the moment we have always said that we would not make promises that we would not keep. [end recording]

Loan, Cooperation Agreements Signed With PRC

AB0112180492 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Excerpt] Relations between China and Chad are very good. On 28 November, the two countries celebrate their 20th anniversary of cooperation. On that occasion, the Chinese Government will officially hand over the People's Palace to the Chadian Government in a ceremony presided over by the head of state. Meanwhile, the Chinese and Chadian Governments today signed a 2.5 billion CFA franc multi-project loan accord and several protocols on technical cooperation. The interim minister of planning and cooperation, Livestock Minister Oscar Yomadi, and the deputy secretary general of the Chinese State Council, Mr. Xi Dehua, exchanged letters indicating that some four to eight Chinese technical experts will be sent to Chad for a year to supervise maintenance work at the People's Palace. [passage omitted]

Congo

Army Demands Solution to Political Crisis

AB0212103492 Paris AFP in French 0900 GMT 2 Dec 92

[Text] Brazzaville, 2 Dec (AFP)—The Congolese Armed Forces [FAC] High Command has asked the political

leaders to begin negotiations today in order "to reach a consensus" on the crisis between the government and the opposition. These negotiations must begin today at 0900 at the Congress Palace under the auspices and protection of the Army, General Jean-Marie Michel Makoko, the FAC chief of staff explained in a communique read on the official radio.

"The Army counts on the sense of patriotism of Head of State Pascal Lissouba and the political leaders" to put an end to the crisis "which is causing deaths of people," Gen. Mokoko said. He reaffirmed that "the Army was apolitical."

The High Command also called on political parties to "refrain from organizing political demonstrations on public thoroughfares while waiting for the conclusions of this useful and saving consultation," Gen. Makoko said.

Previously, he announced the setting up of a commission to establish responsibilities following the deaths of two demonstrators on 30 November. It will be recalled that they fell when isolated members of the security forces opened fire on them.

Minister: Two Dead, 25 Injured in Demonstrations

*AB0112100092 Paris AFP in English 0551 GMT
1 Dec 92*

[Text] Brazzaville, Dec 1 (AFP)—Congo's defence minister said overnight that two people died and 25 were injured Monday [30 November] when "uncontrolled elements" fired on demonstrators demanding the resignation of the country's reformist government. However General Raymond Damase Ngollo said no one in authority had ever given the order to fire. "The order to open fire was never given by any person in the republic with the authority to do so," he said in a broadcast address.

Hospital sources earlier reported three dead and 11 injured, six seriously, while the opposition which called the demonstration said as many as eight people may have died. "Uncontrolled elements seeking to provoke fired twice at the crowd, the first time at the roundabout near the French Cultural Centre (in the southern part of the capital) and then at Moungali roundabout (in the city centre)," Ngollo said. He said a committee of inquiry had been set up "to ascertain the responsibilities and mete out harsh punishment to those responsible".

Ngollo said the Armed Forces High Command had "ordered a search for these bandits to have them arrested" and had decided to "disarm all civilians owning weapons of war". The defence minister condemned acts of vandalism on Monday and said the Army would "uphold public order, the rights and liberties of citizens and ensure the safety of all foreigners".

Monday's demonstration was called by the Congolese Labour Party (the former Marxist sole legal party) and the Union for Democratic Renewal. The opposition

alliance, which now claims a majority of parliamentary seats with 66 out of 125, wants President Pascal Lissouba to reverse a decision to dissolve the assembly following a no-confidence vote in the government of Prime Minister Stephane Bongho-Nouarra. They say that rather than call new elections he should appoint a new prime minister from opposition ranks.

Demonstrators 'Invaded' Ministries

*AB0112141692 Dakar PANA in English 1258 GMT
1 Dec 92*

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 Dec. (ACI/PANA)—Three persons were killed and 11 others wounded when demonstrators clashed with security forces in Brazzaville on Monday [30 November]. The CONGOLESE NEWS AGENCY (ACI) said on Tuesday that the three victims—Tsomi Clement, Mbemba and Bahouya—died of gunshot wounds after fire by soldiers guarding the Ministries of Interior, Planning, and Mines and Energy which the demonstrators had invaded.

ACI said the demonstrators had erected barricades along major highways in the Congolese capital since Friday, [29 November] in response to the call by the opposition for civil disobedience.

The opposition coalition formed by the Union for Democratic Renewal (URD) and the former ruling party, the Congolese Labour Party (PCT), called for mass demonstrations following the dissolution of Parliament by President Pascal Lissouba.

The president had on 17 November announced the dissolution of the National Assembly and the organisation of legislative elections on 30 December.

Zaire

Dissolves Government, Reappoints Prime Minister

*AB0112120892 Paris AFP in French 1108 GMT
1 Dec 92*

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Dec (AFP)—Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has dissolved the present government and reappointed Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi to form a new transitional government, Zairian television announced late this morning. The television did not give any explanation about these decisions made by ordinance. It limited itself to announcing them in one sentence.

On 23 November, the Presidency of the Republic announced that Marshal Mobutu had asked Mr. Tshisekedi to propose "a broad-based national union government" before the end of the national conference proceedings which he "strongly hoped" would end on 30 November "latest." The end of the conference proceedings is slated for 4 December.

National Conference Suspends Reconciliation Talks*EA0212103192 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
0500 GMT 2 Dec 92*

[Text] Tension increased in Kinshasa on 1 December, after it was announced that the Etienne Tshisekedi government had been dismissed and the same Tshisekedi appointed to form a broad-based national union government. The chairman of the Sovereign National Conference Bureau denounced this move. For Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo Pasinya, chairman of the national conference, the order dismissing the Tshisekedi government is a violation of the general political compromise. In reaction against the measure, the Sovereign National Conference chairman announced that negotiations on national reconciliation were suspended. [passage indistinct]

Tshisekedi National Conference Address*LD0112200292 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network
in French 1509 GMT 1 Dec 92*

[Address by Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi Wa Mulumbale at a National Conference meeting in Kinshasa—live]

[Excerpts] Monsignor Chairman, esteemed conference members, I think that for some time you yourselves, and our people, have been expecting that one day the prime minister of your government would come and make a statement to you. This statement would consist mainly of giving information to our people about the situation of the moment. Because you too know that when you have finished your work, and have communicated all of your acts to the government, it will start work seeing how it can formulate a program for the transition period, which it will come to present to you for your approval.

Meanwhile, confusion is continuing in our country; one element in this confusion are the decrees which Monsignor Chairman has just spoken to you about. I believe that before I speak to you about what I learned, just like you, this morning, I must say one thing about the meeting held last Sunday in Gbadolite, between President Mobutu, Monsignor Monsengwo and myself.

Everybody knows the deadlock witnessed by the conference in the progress of its proceedings and we knew the cause of that deadlock. Thus, our meeting in Gbadolite, which I have just talked about, consisted mainly in the fact that Mgr Monsengwo and myself presented all sorts of arguments to President Mobutu in order that he would be able to let the two sensitive commissions continue their work and then make their report public according to the will of our people. It was on this that we spent most of the time and of course, we were not very surprised, knowing our methods of the second republic to which many people still remain faithful, to learn from

the one who claimed to be the spokesman of the president of the republic that the issue in Gbadolite was about change, which is beyond any enlargement of my government.

In fact, what did take place with regard to the government? President Mobutu asked me not to enlarge the government but to look into the possibility of including in it one or two members of the Movement for the Revolution [MPR]. To this I answered in the following manner: Mr. President, you know in fact that you are blocking the progress of national life by many events, of which you are the only one aware. I am more than ready to envisage the possibility of placing one or two members of the MPR in my government, but you must first show your good will by clearing the situation. He asked me: What situation? I said: First, with regard to the two sensitive commissions of the Sovereign National Conference and in addition to that with regard to the bank governor, who you are keeping against the will of the government; and second, with regard to the general taxes directorate. When I have proof of your good will I will eventually be able to envisage satisfying your request, knowing that—and I insisted on letting him know [passage indistinct]

We know now the extent to which the people, both rich and poor, all know—and they make up, I was going to say the majority, but no, it is our people as a whole—all these people have placed all their trust in the Sovereign National Conference. Abroad, I think that the press has echoed the support that the Sovereign National Conference in the first instance, and subsequently the government that has come of this conference enjoys from our foreign partners, to such an extent that legitimacy in this country has no other source but the Sovereign National Conference in this hall. [applause] And we call on those who pretend to ignore this support to make an effort, perhaps as of today, to convince themselves of this inevitable sociopolitical reality here in front of us. [applause] [passage omitted]

I think that this is a good occasion, from this platform, to stress this truth that, as I said, some people seem to be ignoring, which is that my government is born of the people's National Conference. It can only embark on any modification in its make up if this is born of or done with—on the initiative of—the Sovereign National Conference. [applause] And I make use of this occasion—in view of the news that we are receiving at the moment and this famous decree—I make use of this opportunity to call on all our people to stand together as one man behind the people's government. [applause]

I was saying that I call on the people to stand up as one man behind the government born of the Sovereign National Conference to neutralize all the vague hopes of all those who once again want to make us live through the tragedy of the second republic. [applause]

Honourable deputies. [passage omitted] First we had to drastically reduce the government's expenditure. We

tried to do this. I think that those who are in contact with financial departments know that we have ordered that there be a single center for the organization of expenditure, and we continue to do all we can to bring an end to what we call—and please excuse my use of the term—scheming, in every area, so that we can obtain and gain access to public revenues. At the same time we found ourselves faced with the problem that we are all aware of, the problem of liquidity in the banks. This problem, as you well know, is above all based on a psychological aspect, that is, the confidence that the population must have in the banking system. However, our people's confidence in yesterday's leaders did not exist. This is still the reason why nobody wants to put his money in the bank. As a consequence, so that this confidence returns, the government must be judged according to its acts, in other words according to the decisions it makes to clean up the banking system. That is why [passage indistinct].

I was just explaining what type of measures we are banking on to attack inflation and to restore liquidity to the banks. Among other measures, we are planning to put at the disposal of the banking system \$2-3 million each week to buy back notes in circulation or being hoarded. This operation, which ought to be regularly guaranteed, was recently ended by the governor of the Bank of Zaire because as soon as we raised \$5 million recently for this operation, it was simply transferred to Gbadolite. [noise among audience].

Still in the context of this struggle you should have learned that the previous government had ordered notes from Germany and England with a face value of 4 million zaires. I will not discuss here the reasons we were given: You know that economics is not an exact science. Everyone has their own opinion on it. But as a responsible government, we have said this: One of the factors in inflation is the money supply in circulation. We believe that first, before agreeing to the possibility of putting these notes into circulation, we should first make the necessary effort to be sure of being in control of the money supply currently in circulation, then if we really need to inject notes of a new value we will do it, but at least when we do, we will have all the necessary conditions to be able to manage this injection to see that it does not worsen an inflation that is already viewed as superinflation. [passage omitted]

What else did we discover at the National Bank? When the managers of the bank tried to prove to us that to pay the staff, the whole staff, the new note had to be introduced because there were no available funds, we took the trouble to find out what funds there were available in this context. We found the following figures given officially by the bank: The total number of persons paid by the state—government employees and soldiers—received 15 trillion zaires between them. But the same bank informed us that its own running costs amounted to 30 trillion that same month, October. [murmuring in

audience]. I will go further: The Presidency of the republic, that same month of October, had 60 trillion zaires. [more murmuring]

So you can see, dear compatriots, that the problem of the scarcity of available funds to pay staff is a false problem. All that is needed is that everyone should be honest and responsible in the management of the country and we will find enough in the old notes not only to pay all the staff of the state and the Army, and to have something to (?run) and support certain economic operations. [passage omitted]

We were surprised, you and us, that the bank governor once more obeyed obscurantist orders and decided to put into circulation the 5 million bank notes which the government declares to be invalid. [applause]. I take this opportunity to make a patriotic appeal to the president of the republic to remember that he was appointed by the Sovereign National Conference to be a third institution in order to manage the transition. I appeal to his patriotic feelings to let the National Bank be at the disposal of the government in order to enable it to continue the policy of salvation the people expects from it. [applause]

I also ask the president of the conference and yourselves, the honorable conferees, to speed up the appointment of the new bank governor because you have this file in your possession, as we believe that the role of the national bank, whether it is in foreign currency or local currency, cannot be bypassed. We cannot allow ourselves to keep the people waiting for a long time for a solution to their daily problems. When this file leaves the conference, it will go to the Presidency of the Republic for signing. We prefer that the conference should play its role and carry out its duties and transfer this file to the third institution. It will then be up to the latter to take the responsibility if he remains insensitive to the country's plight.

Some people want to reduce the problems witnessed by the country to a so-called reconciliation between President Mobutu and Prime Minister Tshisekedi. I think it was from this platform that I offered my forgiveness, my cordial forgiveness, to all those who have done me wrong. I do not know what is now meant by a reconciliation between Mobutu and Tshisekedi. [applause] We think that in order to be realistic—because it is necessary to speak about things as they are—we think that our people are expecting a gesture from President Mobutu showing that he also, like all those involved in running the second republic, had a forgiveness to ask of our people. [applause] We hope from the bottom of our hearts, given certain statements by the president of the republic, that he will end up by understanding this necessity: That is, that before turning the tragic page of our history it is necessary that on behalf of the people formerly involved in running this republic, he should ask the people's forgiveness. We continue to believe in the maturity of our people and its leaders: We remain convinced that with the wise counsel which monsignor the president of the Sovereign National Conference continues to give us in an unsparing way, we are going to

unblock the current situation and allow our people to experience an era of happiness. I thank you and I remain at your disposal, if monsignor permits this, for questions: If you have any to ask me, I will be pleased to reply.

New 5-Million Zaire Note Circulated

*AB0112191692 Paris AFP in English 1731 GMT
1 Dec 92*

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, Dec 1 (AFP)—Zaire's central bank on Tuesday [1 December] put a five-million-Zaire banknote, worth three U.S. dollars, into circulation over the heads of the government, which protested against the move.

Bank of Zaire governor Nyembo Shabani, who has remained in his post despite being suspended early in October by the government, said in a statement that the new note, the biggest, should have been issued before.

"It was only out of courtesy to the transitional government that the senior management of the Bank of Zaire decided to postpone the issue," the statement said.

The move was "a manoeuvre to sabotage the national economy," the Finance Ministry stormed in a separate statement issued on Monday. The largest note previously in circulation in this nation of rocketing inflation was a one-million-Zaire bill. [passage omitted]

Bank Governor Opposes Demonetization of Bank Note

*AB0212104192 Paris AFP in English 0345 GMT
2 Dec 92*

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, Dec 2 (AFP)—A new row threatened to erupt on Wednesday in Zaire between the suspended governor of the Central Bank and the prime minister, who

demonetized a five-million- Zaire banknote immediately after it was issued on Tuesday [1 December].

The Central Bank governor Nyembo Shabani, a Mobutu-loyalist who has refused to step down despite being suspended in October, put out a communique on Tuesday night saying Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi had "neither the right, nor the power" to demonetize the mega-note which went into circulation earlier in the day. Nyembo said the banknote, which is the biggest in circulation, was "legal tender throughout the country".

Tshisekedi announced during the afternoon that the 5,000,000- Zaire notes worth the equivalent of three U.S. dollars, would be withdrawn because they had been issued against the advice of the Finance Ministry.

The Central Bank governor has systematically opposed Tshisekedi since the latter took over with the result that the transitional government has no control over the country's finances. Nyembo has refused to recognise the prime minister's decision to suspend him as "legal". He insists he is "still the governor of the Bank of Zaire".

Earlier Nyembo said the new note ought to have been issued beforehand to cope with rocketing inflation. But he said the bank management had postponed the issue "out of courtesy to the transitional government".

The Finance Ministry said the five-million-Zaire note was "a manoeuvre to sabotage the national economy" so as to discredit Tshisekedi, a long-time opponent of President Mobutu Sese Seko. Previously the biggest bank note in circulation was a one-million- Zaire bill. [passage omitted]

Djibouti

Three Parties Register for Elections

AB0112194592 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 30 Nov 92

[Text] Three parties are now registered to contest the 18 December elections, the results of which will be important for the future. The Ministry of Interior has announced the distribution of parliamentary seats among the districts of the country. Here is Hasan Husayn reporting on the matter.

[Hasan] Nothing has changed concerning the distribution of parliamentary seats among the regions regarding the 18 December general elections. The country has been divided into five zones.

The three parties so far registered—the Popular Rally for Progress [RPP], the Party for Reviving Democracy [PRD], and the Democratic National Party [PND]—will contest the first multi-party elections since independence. The parliamentarians will represent the 65 seats of the future parliament [words indistinct]. Each party will present 65 candidates.

The seats are divided as follows: 37 in Djibouti district, 12 in Dikhil, six in Tadjoura, six in 'Ali Sabih, and four in Obock. The nomination of candidates is still open. Therefore, last minute nomination of candidates from the various parties is possible.

[In the same cast it is reported: "The PND has said that it will not participate in the forthcoming elections if they are not fair. This was declared by the leader of the party, Adan Robleh Awaleh, at a press conference he held on 29 November."

[A correspondent reports the following from the conference: "The PND chairman said he was extremely concerned about the preparations for the 18 December elections. In his news conference, the PND leader said that [words indistinct] voting. When asked about the number of his supporters he said that it is several thousand. He also said [words indistinct] fair. He disclosed that his organization has clear proof to support its accusations [words indistinct]. He said that in this connection his party has sent two letters to the Ministry of Interior in which it proposed a few ideas including the use of indelible ink [passage indistinct] they did not get any report from the government on the number of registered voters and the number of representatives to be elected from every region or district and the number of voting centers.

["He said the PND's participation in the 18 December election will depend on the government's response to these issues. He said that it will boycott the election if the government does not give proper answers to its concerns."

[The party chairman, "finally, welcomed the U.S. move to send troops to Somalia."]

Kenya

Moi Says Awareness of Electoral Procedures Needed

EA0112174592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today advised the Electoral Commission to inform wananchi [citizens] of relevant electoral procedures during the run-up to general elections. The president said it was vital for the Electoral Commission to publish on time all details regarding nomination centers and procedures, polling stations, and confirmation of returning officers. The president said wananchi should be informed where both parliamentary and civic candidates of parties will present their nomination papers to returning officers. President Moi expressed the hope that in setting up nomination centers the Electoral Commission will consider the sizes of the various constituencies and also the means of communication to ensure minimum inconvenience to candidates. President Moi was addressing a public rally at Kibwezi Stadium in Makueni District.

President Moi noted that this was the time for transparency and accountability and said the government was closely implementing programs aimed at improving the living standards of wananchi. Citing the food shortages that have gripped 24 districts in the country, President Moi assured wananchi that no one will starve. To ensure that food supplies reached wananchi, President Moi recommended that in every area honest businessmen be issued with grain and cereal movement permits to enable them to buy and transport produce from outside their districts. He said that such permits will ensure that wananchi get food supplies and at the government recommended prices. [passage omitted]

DP Presidential Candidate Outlines Objectives

EA0212111692 Nairobi KNA in English 1510 GMT
30 Nov 92

[Text] Nairobi, 30 Nov (KNA)—Democratic Party [DP] presidential candidate Mr Mwai Kibaki has said that the party's first major task will be to sack all the current "economic managers" in its endeavor to reconstruct the economy. Addressing the party's 158 parliamentary aspirants at Ufungamano House where the DP manifesto was also being launched, Mr Kibaki claimed that Kenya had "highest industrial mortality rate" because the same economic managers sought bribes from investors before allowing them to put up projects in the country.

He dismissed as "utter nonsense" that the economy can decline on its own and instead attributed the decline to corrupt government and parastatal officials who were out to enrich themselves at the expense of Kenyans. Mr Kibaki said that the economy had no life of its own to destroy itself, pointing out that the requirement by the

government that private investors submit their projects to certain highly-placed individuals before approval was "naive and self destructive".

On the party's manifesto, Mr Kibaki said that it sought to realistically focus on the issues facing the nation and particularly what is practical and achievable. He said that parties have always been tempted to present their manifesto focusing on the elections and promises without seeking to chart out long-lasting solutions for the welfare of wananchi [citizens].

He primarily focused on the individual welfare who, saying he was at the starting point of everything, and appealed to the parliamentary aspirant to approach the electorate on individual basis and preach to them what kind of change the party is seeking to introduce. [sentence as received] Mr Kibaki said the party had no time to govern but to lead and discuss by means of appreciating the role of the individual contribution in all sectors of life.

On employment, Mr Kibaki said that it was the aim of the party to give priority to investment by the private sector in order to create employment opportunities. Hailing the farmers' role in the economy, Mr Kibaki said that managers of government institutions who have in the past "destroyed the agricultural industry will be replaced with competent ones by restoring the farmers' right of choosing their marketing managers". He accused the state of banking the farmers' money at Central Bank with the aim of securing interest before releasing it to them, adding that DP will put the practice to a stop.

Mr Kibaki sneered at the 8-4-4 system of education which has been hailed as "special", claiming that his party will overhaul it by giving Kenyans freedom to choose the best system of education for their children. "It is utter nonsense for anybody to say that this so-called minus four system of education is special," he said, adding that education was universal with only minor differences.

He claimed that the government had no evidence against [treason trialist] Mr Koigi wa Wamwere and his colleagues who, he said, had been confined in remand for the last two-and-a-half years, adding that his party will ensure human rights once it comes to power.

On women, Mr Kibaki said it was ridiculous for any person or party to talk of women projects without seeking to educate and train them to develop on equal basis as their male counterparts. He said that the party will guide the society to recover from negligence of the children, pointing out that once the party takes the reins of power it will come up with children's programmes. "On children, I cannot blame anybody, we are all guilty," he said, while on tribalism he said that Kenyans should reject the nonsense of thinking in terms of ethnic communities.

On international relations, Mr Kibaki accused President Moi of provoking neighbouring countries by irresponsible utterances and harbouring soldiers of

rejected regime. [sentence as received] Mr Kibaki said that, instead, his party will endeavour to promote regional development by exercising the policy of good-neighbourliness.

He told the party's parliamentary aspirants to tell Kenyans, whom he claimed are already living in the dark, that his party's symbol, which is a lantern, will provide them with light.

Local DP Candidate's House Burned

EA0112220892 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Excerpts] A Democratic Party [DP] candidate for Baringo North, Henry Cheboiwo, told the press in Nairobi today that his house and property worth millions of shillings were destroyed last night by unknown assailants. Cheboiwo, who was speaking at the DP headquarters during a press conference, said he was convinced the attack was directly related to his current political affiliation, but that he would not be cowed by those intending to intimidate him.

[Begin recording] [Cheboiwo] Less than 12 hours after I went on record at the proposal of Mr. Mwai Kibaki, who is to be the sole presidential candidate on the DP of Kenya ticket, my house was raided by yet to be established assailants. In the midnight raid, my house worth over two million shillings was burned down. [passage omitted]

My life is now at stake, as is that of my family and other relatives.

[Kibaki] We call upon Kenyans to remain peaceful but prepared, to remain peaceful but ready to protect themselves, to remain peaceful but watchful, vigilant of those that are being organized as groups. And we also appeal to our young men and women not to allow themselves to be used by these older people, who want to use them merely as tools, a club with which to strike their fellows. [last eight words in Swahili] [end recording]

Somalia

Spokesman Says Shelling of Mogadishu Port Stopped

EA0112211492 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] A spokesman for the Government of Somalia said today that shelling of Mogadishu Port had stopped. The spokesman said that he was forced to issue this statement following complaints presented to the government by United Somali Congress peace elders opposed to any shelling in the port area. Meanwhile, the government has said that it is ready to cooperate with anybody fighting

the armed bandits terrorizing innocent people in the city and stealing food meant for the needy.

Aidid Returns to Mogadishu 1 Dec

EA0112213592 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] The chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and the United Somali Congress, Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, returned to Mogadishu at 1200 today following a working visit to Kismaayo, Jubbada Hoose.

Before leaving from Kismaayo, Chairman Aidid held a meeting with Somali Liberation Army forces based in Jubbada Hoose also attended by the SNA deputy chairman, Mr. Ahmed Omar Jays, who is also the chairman of Somali Patriotic Movement, and Mr. Muhammad Nur Aliow, chairman of the Somali Democratic Movement [SDM]. Mr. Aidid briefed the soldiers and leaders on the general situation in the country. He described to the SLA forces their obligations in areas under their control and told them to be wary of elements bent on harming the unity of the Somali people.

Before chairman Aidid addressed the meeting, he was briefed by Mr. Jays on the security of Jubbada Hoose and on how the SLA forces under his command were carrying out their duties in maintaining security and peace.

Mr. Aidid was seen off at Kismaayo airport by the SNA deputy chairman, the chairman of the SDM, and other officials.

Sudanese Relief Plane Lands 1 Dec

EA0112215392 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1656 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] Mogadishu, 1 Dec (SUNA)—The fourth [as received] relief aircraft from Sudan arrived today in Mogadishu within the framework of the air bridge supervised by the committee supporting Somalia, which is a sub-committee of the Arab-Islamic congress. The aircraft brought 23 tonnes of food, including rice, lentils, wheat flour, and edible oil, as well as medicine and exercise books for schools, which have been opened and are being supervised. SUNA has learned that the aircraft will fly twice a week to ensure the flow of materials to the feeding centers. A number of schools have been opened and are being supervised by the Islamic Call Organization.

Ali Mahdi Meets Ethiopian, Eritrean Delegations

EA0112173492 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 0445 GMT 30 Nov 92

[Excerpt] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, president of the Somali Republic, met two delegations from Ethiopia on

29 November. Mr. Hailu Meskenet and Salah Umar, heads of their respective delegations, delivered messages from their leaders. The messages concerned the president's trip to Ethiopia to attend the Addis Ababa meeting on Somalia slated for 3 December, God willing.

Speaking at the occasion, the president thanked the delegations for delivering the messages and acknowledged their countries' concern about the problems facing Somalia, saying that Ethiopians and Eritreans, being our brothers, were obliged to be concerned about the problems facing the Somali people.

Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed told the Ethiopian and Eritrean delegations that he would have liked to visit Addis Ababa and Asmara to exchange views with the leaders of those countries, but could not do so as we are presently faced with the task of resolving differences within the United Somali Congress which, he said, would go a long way towards ending the overall conflict in Somalia.

Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of Somalia, further added that his government would send a high-level delegation to the Addis Ababa meeting which is to discuss assistance for Somalia. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Rwandan President Begins Visit 30 Nov

EA0112163292 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 30 Nov 92

[Text] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has said that Tanzania will continue to help in efforts to find a permanent solution to the Rwandan problem so as to enable the two sides involved in the conflict to reach a peaceful solution. President Mwinyi made the remarks today at State House, Dar es Salaam, shortly after the arrival of President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda, who is in the country for a one-day visit.

President Mwinyi said Tanzania, which is among the countries involved in the Rwandan reconciliation process, was pleased at the Rwandan Government's confidence in the Government of Tanzania and its constant advice on ending Rwanda's problems. He said Tanzania would continue to cooperate with Rwanda even after the problems facing Rwanda had been solved. He said that African countries needed to improve relations and to find solutions to various problems, including the food crisis and poverty.

President Habyarimana of Rwanda arrived in Dar es Salaam this morning, where he is to hold talks today with his host, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

Government Reacts to APLA Attack

*MB0212063492 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 2 Dec 92*

[Text] The government says there can be no further dialogue with the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] until there is clarity on the organization's stand on terror by its armed wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army].

The minister of law and order, Mr. Hernus Kriel, said the government was shocked to hear of APLA's claim that it had been responsible for the murder of innocent civilians at King William's Town. The government strongly condemned the senseless act of terror in which four people were killed and 17 injured. He said the police would leave no stone unturned in their search for the killers. Mr. Kriel said that further talks with the PAC had been proposed at the recent meeting between the government and the PAC in Gaborone, where the organization had committed itself to peaceful negotiation. The next meeting was scheduled to take place on Wednesday [9 November] next week.

Earlier, the National Party (NP) called on the Pan Africanist Congress to abandon the armed struggle and bring its armed wing, APLA, under control. Referring to a remark by PAC General Secretary Benny Alexander that there had been an outcry because the victims were white, NP spokesman Piet Coetzer said it was a racist remark, and that it raised questions over the PAC's commitment to a negotiated settlement.

Meanwhile, APLA's chief spokesman, Mr. Johnny Majozi, has warned whites to prepare themselves for more attacks like the one in King William's Town.

Meanwhile, the police have suggested that the weapons used in the attack at the golf club may have been stolen from the Ciskei police. A police spokesman in the Border region said R-4 and R-5 rifles, such as those used in the attack, had been stolen from the police stations at Seymour and Frankfort.

NP Calls on PAC To End Armed Struggle

*MB0112150292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1448 GMT 1 Dec 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 1 SAPA—The National Party [NP] on Tuesday [1 December] called on the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] to abandon its armed campaign after its militants shot and killed four white people at a weekend winetasting party in King William's Town. "The National Party calls on the leaders of the PAC urgently to give up the armed struggle and bring APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] under control," NP chief spokesman Piet Coetzer said in a statement. A Harare-based member of the Azanian People's Liberation Army said on Tuesday the weekend attack on the club had been carried out by its members.

PAC General Secretary Benny Alexander on Monday said he could not confirm that APLA fighters had been

responsible for what police said was politically-motivated attack. He was critical of what he termed "hullabaloo" over the incident, saying there had been much concern because the victims were white.

The NP said his remark was racist and his attitude had raised questions over the PAC's commitment to a negotiated settlement. "He displays naked racism when he claims the hullabaloo is only because the victims were white. The attitude of Mr. Alexander puts a question mark over how genuine the PAC is about participating" in negotiations, Mr. Coetzer said in his statement.

He called on the PAC to take an "unequivocal stand" on the attack at King William's Town. Seventeen people were wounded in the shooting. "The shifty attitude of Alexander when questioned about the King William's Town killings is a disgrace to that organisation (PAC)", Mr. Coetzer added.

KwaZulu Assembly Approves Draft Constitution

*MB0112150792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1439 GMT 1 Dec 92*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Ulundi, kwaZulu Dec 1 SAPA—The kwaZulu Legislative Assembly has approved a draft constitution which it envisages as the first step to federal autonomy. The document would bring to Natal and kwaZulu "the long sought-after blessings of equality, freedom, pluralism and democracy for all", the office of Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in a statement.

The document had to be ratified by the kwaZulu/Natal electorate, he noted. Once this was done, however, "the new constitution will stand in force, regardless of the direction taken by the constitutional process of South Africa". The draft constitution guarded against an unreasonable growth of government, and stipulated the protection of minorities and the promotion of a free market economy.

He said it also mandated the full privatisation of public enterprises: "Government will be required to regulate the private sector, not operate it". "A social state, not a socialistic or a communist state", was envisaged.

Mr. Buthelezi said it set in place a system of checks and balances, with the constitutional court as its cornerstone, and ensured that "unreasonable growth of government and undue social control by the government" would be contained.

The draft constitution was "the first step in a process which will establish the state of kwaZulu/Natal as a member state of the federal republic of South Africa". This process would include submission for approval to the joint executive authority, and submission to the

South African Government. "It is envisioned that after extensive consultations followed by a popular referendum this constitution will become the supreme law of the state."

Mr. Buthelezi said the draft constitution allowed South Africa to escape from the "horrors of apartheid without falling into the trap of socialism and populism".

The document listed the powers which were reserved to the federal government of South Africa, "and reserves to the state and to the people all the residual powers". It contained a long list of constitutional mandates aimed at providing social and other assistance to the less privileged, and to the victims of apartheid.

"All personal and cultural autonomies" were respected and guaranteed, including rights and privileges for the media, autonomy for schools and universities and linguistic autonomies. The role of government was seen as the leveller of the field of opportunities, "without inhibiting achievements and penalising individual excellence". The statement said the protection of minorities was ensured by virtue of a number of constitutional devices.

Traditional leaders were to be left in charge of the legal systems of traditional and customary laws, "to be applied to those who identify with them".

The constitution of the state of kwaZulu/Natal did not only intend to regulate the state but also aimed to set a framework of ground rules for the future national constitutional process, said Mr Buthelezi. With this constitution, kwaZulu/Natal "guarantees that the rights and freedoms of its citizens are entrenched and endowed to its people forever. It is a challenge to the rest of South Africa, and to other governmental and political formations, to no longer delay the call for freedom and social justice".

"With the adoption of this constitution the kwaZulu government and the Inkatha Freedom Party have finally exposed the game of mirrors being conducted by the government and the ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance, and we demand that their constitutional visions for South Africa be put on the table, and that real discussions both on fundamental issues and explicit detail commence forthwith."

Economic Implications of Draft Constitution

MB0112162692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1605 GMT 1 Dec 92

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 1 SAPA—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's constitutional proposals on Tuesday [1 December] endorsed private enterprise and socially responsible economic policies. Outlining details of kwaZulu's suggested federal state involving a union between Natal and the homeland, kwaZulu Legislative Assembly Minister Frank Mdlalose said private enterprise would

be guaranteed and assisted. "The role of the government shall be to regulate the private sector not to operate it," he said.

The concept of a market economy federal state would be widely welcomed by businessmen in the province. The Durban Chamber of Commerce won unanimous support for a motion at the South African Chamber of Business Conference in October which called for a federal system of government.

Durban Chamber President M.C. Pretorius said a federal set-up led to greater economic efficiency and an improvement in business confidence. He put forward that the federal state would draw-up its own regional tax structures to avoid dominance by the central government. The revenue accrued in the province could then be effectively used to fund regional economic imperatives. An idea backed by Natal's economic leaders as the province accounts for almost 20 per cent of South Africa's gross domestic product but many of its regions remain underdeveloped. [sentence as received]

Tonga-Hulett, one of the province's biggest firms, Managing Director Cedric Savage has identified Natal's dependence on the centralised decision-making in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area as one of its weaknesses.

Dr. Mdlalose stated in his address: "A special constitutional provision supports the development of Durban's economic potential, allowing the creation of special basin authority." The Durban/Pietermaritzburg region is the second largest manufacturing region in the country.

In an apparent reference to the SA Government's spiralling budget deficit, Dr. Mdlalose said the federal state would have to achieve a broad consensus if it were to borrow money for spending requirements. "The government shall also not have the free power to borrow our children's and grandchildren's money. Therefore, the government shall operate on the basis of a balanced budget."

To achieve the efficient use of revenue, the state's government would have to report to Parliament as well as an independent auditing centre. Furthermore, he said a privatisation committee would be set up to oversee a process in which all public enterprises that could be run by the private sector with reliability and quality would be returned to the private sector. On the other hand if public necessity required it, expropriation would be carried out and would be followed promptly by market value compensation.

Mr. Mdlalose said the proposed union would create a 'social state' to meet the needs of the people and to protect the less privileged and vulnerable sectors. "Decent and affordable housing for all citizens is constitutionally promoted, while health care, professional training, assistance to the indigents and the needy,

constitutionally recognized welfare programs and social security, are constitutionally mandated."

Buthelezi's Vision of Human Rights

*MB0112175092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1720 GMT 1 Dec 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 1 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Tuesday [1 December] unveiled a new constitution that went one step further towards encapsulating his demands for a federal solution to the country's political problems. Released in Ulundi, the document pads out the IFP leader's vision of fundamental human rights for citizens falling under the kwaZulu/Natal legislature.

The document says all citizens of the federal republic of South Africa resident in Natal or kwaZulu shall be citizens of the state of kwaZulu/Natal. The official languages shall be English, Zulu and Afrikaans, while the new state shall ensure internal security and safety, promote balanced economic development, foster social development, guarantee environmental and consumer protection, ensure health services, education and welfare for its citizens and preserve and protect the state's religious, linguistic and ethnic heritage.

On the question of fundamental human rights, the document says all powers established and recognised under the new constitution shall be protected and nourished, with all rights and freedoms justiciable to the fullest and practical and reasonable extent. The physical and psychological integrity of any individual shall be inviolable, while all people shall be free to express and communicate their thoughts in private and in public, in oral, written, visual or any other fashion, the document says.

Religious freedoms are recognised and guaranteed, while no one shall be deprived of his liberty without cause and due process of law. "Unwarranted arrest and detention shall be allowed only on the basis of probable cause related to an offence punishable by imprisonment. Anyone detained or accused has the right to remain silent." The document says anyone detained or charged also has the right to legal counsel. In addition, no one may be tried twice for the same conduct.

All citizens, the document continues, shall have the right to travel, move and reside within or outside the state, while the protection of privacy is also guaranteed. The constitution also guarantees the right of peaceful assembly and no notice will be required for assembly privately or publicly.

On social and political rights, the document guarantees the right to free economic initiative and enterprise shall be recognised and protected by the state. Private property is guaranteed and protected and the state can only expropriate property for public necessity subject to prompt payment of a fair market value compensation. The document says communal property is also recognised and protected, while all monopolies and practices

and agreements in restraint of trade and free market competition shall be prohibited.

All citizens shall have the right to a basic education and professional training, while anyone shall have the right to access to any job opportunity for which that person is qualified.

On the question of women, the document says their rights would receive special protection. The law shall guarantee maternity leave and provide assistance to mothers in the workforce. "Until such time when the social status of women in the state has significantly improved, the law shall recognise special privileges for women in all programmes and measures aimed to ensure equal access to political, social and economic opportunities, shall establish and maintain a ministry for women's affairs, and reserve a portion of the available public offices to women."

The document also details a host of laws relating to the youth, schools, universities, health care, job conditions, housing and labour rights.

CP: Draft of 'Utmost Importance'

*MB0112180392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1728 GMT 1 Dec 92*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 1 SAPA—The announcement of the kwaZulu legislative assembly on a federal dispensation is of the utmost importance to constitutional planning, the Conservative Party (CP) said on Tuesday [1 December]. Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's constitutional suggestions were in line with the rejection of a South African unitary state at the meeting of concerned South Africans in Sandton recently, CP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht said in a statement.

The CP had always supported the right of the Zulu nation to self-determination and would like to continue negotiating with kwaZulu and other states on the establishment of a commonwealth of states each with its own constitution, citizenship rights, legislation, budget and security forces, Dr. Treurnicht said.

ANC Officials on Approach to Bilateral Talks

*MB0112133792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1137 GMT 1 Dec 92*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town Dec 1 SAPA—The African National Congress (ANC) will try to reach agreements with the government this week which will create new momentum for constitutional negotiations and lock parties into uninterrupted talks. The two parties, acknowledged main players in the process, will be meeting on Wednesday [2 December] at an undisclosed venue for three days of talks focusing on violence, timescales and the urgent revival of more representative Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]-style negotiations.

Two senior members of the ANC's National Executive Committee, Professors Kader Asmal and Albie Sachs, said on Tuesday agreement between the two parties was essential for the process to move forward. They felt the government's announced timescales for the process towards the first elections were "too leisurely" for the crisis facing the country. They dealt extensively with the ANC's recently adopted strategy document on negotiations which they identified as having made extremely generous gestures to which the ANC wanted to see reciprocation.

Government spokesmen have identified Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK); ANC military wing] and foreign military training of ANC cadres as a major issue to be tackled at the bilateral talks.

The discussions have been categorised as the follow-up to the September 26 Record of Understanding summit to deal with outstanding issues.

The two ANC spokesmen addressed a news conference to set out the ANC's approach to the bilateral discussions, which they said were in anticipation of multiparty talks and not binding on any other party. The ANC was trying, once more, to bring an initiative to break out of a crisis in negotiations—not to strike cosy deals with the government.

"The aim is to clarify the position," Prof Asmal said. It was a fact, proven at Codesa, that there was no movement if the ANC and the government disagreed. "We are looking for a binding commitment to take a joint position at the multiparty talks," Prof Sachs said. "If we disagree, you can bring in all the other parties, but there will be no movement forward."

The meeting was one of a number of other bilateral meetings scheduled to take place, such as the summit with the Inkatha Freedom Party. "It is not the only significant meeting, but I believe the most crucial one," Prof Sachs said.

The strategic perspective document was central to the discussions as it had been discussed and agreed to with allies such as the Patriotic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions. "We are taking our allies with us on the principles of the document and the details of negotiations," Prof Asmal said. It was up to the government to ensure its allies were educated and induced to accept agreements made between them.

Agreements which were needed included a declaration of intent or active support for the reincorporation of the homelands, ensuring the reintroduction of a South African nationality. There had to be a firm commitment to free political activity in all of South Africa, so that there were not "no-go areas" anywhere.

The ANC accepted what it called the crystalised position at Codesa where there had been agreement on principle issues which had to be carried forward to the next multiparty talks. "We cannot discuss how the (negotiations) process must

take place because that is back to pre-negotiations procedures," Prof Asmal said. "We require a more businesslike approach. The policy issues have been decided, how to implement them is the question."

The government's timetable for the run-up to a projected March 1993 election was too leisurely. "It is not a sufficient response to the general real crisis in our country. The ANC wants to set up momentum for negotiations which has been the first option for the liberation movement and the last option for the regime."

The six months lost since the break-up of Codesa was a constitutional tragedy. Negotiation was the key to the transition to democracy. "It is the key to solving all our problems... the violence and the corruption. It is a patriotic demand that transcends all other considerations," Prof Asmal said.

The government meanwhile made special preparatory arrangements for the meeting by holding its weekly Cabinet meeting on Monday and Tuesday this week to allow for the talks to start on Wednesday. The government's negotiating team, which includes Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer, Local Government Minister Dr. Tertius Delport, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Defence Minister Gene Louw, will be led by the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk.

ANC President Nelson Mandela will lead a team consisting primarily of the movement's Codesa negotiators, including the party's secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa and the SACP's [South African Communist Party] Joe Slovo, the originator of the new strategy perspective document.

There is as yet no clear intention of whether they will make public statements at the conclusion of their talks on Friday. The Cabinet will reconvene in its extended form—with its deputy ministers and provincial administrators—on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next week before the official political programme goes into recess for the Christmas holidays.

Efforts to get the Inkatha Freedom Party back into the talks will however continue, initially by way of an attempt to convene a National Peace Accord summit of the signatories on December 10 or 11. A bilateral leaders meeting between Inkatha's Mangosuthu Buthezi and Mr. Mandela is another major step which is expected to produce significant progress towards an early resumption of multiparty talks.

The problem facing both the government and the ANC is to persuade the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and newcomers such as the Pan Africanist Congress to accept the progress already made at Codesa as the point of departure for a resumption of talks at whatever forum is eventually agreed to. Both these parties are at this stage calling for a fresh start or a review of agreements already reached with a view to convening an entirely new forum.

The government and the ANC see such a development as a major retardation of the process.

Police Fire on Attacking Crowd in Boichutsu

MB0112192092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1847 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] Lichtenburg Dec 1 SAPA—Police shot dead at least two people and wounded at least 18 more after a crowd allegedly attacked police vehicles with petrol bombs and stones in Boichutsu township near Lichtenburg on Tuesday [1 December] morning. Police confirmed the incident and said two men were killed and 18 hospitalised, but the Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum [Maref] said three were killed and 36 injured.

SA Police Western Transvaal media officer Lt Koos Nortje said trouble started in Boichutsu when a group tried to stop people from going to work and prevented taxis from running. Lt Nortje said supporters of the African National Congress, SA Communist Party and Boichutsu People's Delegation were involved.

He said police used tear smoke to disperse the crowd after they ignored a five minute warning. The crowd then erected barricades with telephone poles, burning tyres and old motor vehicles. A policeman's house was later attacked with petrol bombs and seriously damaged. Six people were arrested and charged with arson.

Lt Nortje said a group of about 100 then attacked the police vehicles. Police opened fire with birdshot and rubber bullets to disperse them, he said. Two men were found dead on the ground after the shooting.

Maref said 12 of the injured were admitted to Bophuthatswana's Thusong hospital after they were refused admission at the "white" Gen de la Rey Hospital in Lichtenburg. The organisation said they were under police guard. Nine people were in custody in Lichtenburg and a security policeman had been brought from Klerksdorp to interrogate them, Maref claimed.

It said Boichutsu residents were reportedly unhappy with the local three-member town committee and were planning a protest against its head when he called the SA Police's Internal Stability Unit to take action.

Botha Says Ties With South Korea 'Milestone'

MB0112132692 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] The foreign affairs minister says South Africa has scored another milestone in its international relations. Pik Botha was responding to the establishment of diplomatic ties with South Korea. The agreement was signed today. Botha says it will further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries and open up new opportunities for cooperation in trade and tourism.

Slovo Comments on De Klerk's Timetable

MB2811113392 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Interview with Joe Slovo of the African National Congress by Faruk Chootia in Johannesburg on the "Focus on Africa" program; no date given—recorded]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has been very sniffy about President de Klerk's suggested timetable for non-racial elections until the establishment of an interim government in South Africa. The president said yesterday that he saw elections happening by the beginning of 1994 with a government in place by the end of that year. The ANC says that's just not soon enough. In Johannesburg, Faruk Chootia asked Joe Slovo of the ANC what their timetable would be:

[Slovo] We believe there should be an election within the year and the setting up of an elected interim government of national unity by then, and we believe that his timetable is an unreal one and we are going to (?do better) on that timetable when we get to the table.

[Chootia] What about the transitional executive council? When do you want that in place?

[Slovo] Well we would like that in place as soon as possible. He talks about a provisional executive council, sometime, I think June, next year. The thing is not clear in my mind at the moment. We believe that there should be no delay in the institution of this body, which is going to be mainly responsible for leveling the playing fields for an effective election and that needs as much time as possible to be in existence for the playing fields to be effectively leveled. Therefore we cannot wait as long as he suggests.

[Chootia] You only differ with regards to the timeframe, not on how the process unfolds, is that correct?

[Slovo] No, there are aspects of the process on which we are going to have some differences. Broadly speaking, the basic steps which he outlines are steps which all parties have agreed to at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], not necessarily in the order in which he gives it or in relation to the timeframe which he spells out.

[Chootia] There seems to be only a difference of one year between the ANC and the government. Now that does not seem to be a big difference.

[Slovo] Well I mean, one of the most horrific aspects of his timeframe is that it would take them till October next year to contain the violence in this country. We think that that's an outrageous specter. Its one of the primary and urgent tasks to address that question and not to blandly say that 2,000 bodies later we might be able to contain the violence.

[Chootia] President de Klerk said that he wants a government of national unity, not an interim government of national unity, now how do you interpret that?

[Slovo] Well, we believe, and this always been our suspicion about the way the government has handled this question of governments of national unity, we believe that the government which he has in mind, which is supposed to last until the constitution is adopted, is one which he would like to last forever. However, its shape will come into its [word indistinct] during the election or in the form of an entrenched provision in the constitution, making compulsory power-sharing permanent, forever.

[Chootia] This government of national unity, how long should that last in your view?

[Slovo] I have made it absolutely clear, this is part of our position at Codesa, that this interim government of national unity should last until the day that the constitution has been adopted by a democratically elected constitution-making body and, thereafter, whatever government will emerge will depend upon the terms of that constitution which will be a result of a popular mandate.

SACP's Cronin on Changes in Party

MB2811121792 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English
25 Nov 92 p 12

[Report on "wide-ranging interview at the SACP's Western Cape congress last weekend" with Jeremy Cronin, South African Communist Party Central Committee member, by Barry Streek, political staff: "Mandarins out of favour in the new SACP"]

[Text] A new South African Communist Party [SACP] is emerging—one that welcomes open debate, admits differences within its ranks and depends financially on its own members and supporters inside South Africa.

Its policies are, of course, still based on socialism and indeed it is trying to refine these together with Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] in a reconstruction pact which it hopes the broader ANC [African National Congress] will adopt to ground the ANC alliance economically and socially.

The SACP is, in fact, slowly becoming a real political party, rather than some shadowy revolutionary vanguard force, operating underground—although it does not "conspire to be a conventional party in the bourgeois sense" according to a member of its central committee, Jeremy Cronin.

Those parties give the appearance of public debate, but "they are mainly controlled by mandarins at the top" he explained in a wide-ranging interview at the SACP's Western Cape congress last weekend.

"If you look at the National Party [NP], its congresses might be partially open to the Press but they are top-down affairs. We know that. The Cape congress of the

NP this time was different. There were a few murmurings in the corridors and there was an editorial in Die Burger, but that was the level of public debate in the NP.

Militant

"I think our democratic style is a lot more democratic than the Democratic Party's."

"It is strange that a militant grouping, which in its history was noted for purges, splits and strong control from its leadership—the party has often been accused of being Stalinist, particularly in the past—should now be extolling the virtues of democracy and debate from within its own ranks, but for Cronin this is the way forward.

Neither should the party be dominated by outsiders or foreign funders: "It is a good thing as well. It is nicer that there is some big brother funding you, but it was never great—the GDR (East Germany) and Soviet Union subsidised our publications—and we were running a very small operation. We did get a little bit of subsidisation but it was very small.

"But, in any case, it is politically a good thing. It is also healthy to rely on your constituency financially. It makes you much more answerable. It also makes you a party that is not a party of mandarins and apparachniks put much more a party that has to be facing downwards towards the masses."

So, the foreign support is very minimal? "Ja".

And you can survive on what you raise in the country? "Yes, absolutely. Which means a poor survival, but a much more healthy survival."

The party also does not want to see a system in South Africa dominated by bureaucracies, as happened in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and most of Africa, and it believes mass democratic control by the people is the way to prevent these mistakes being repeated.

Mass control would limit the dangers of statism or control by the state over the people.

Cronin says decisions in the future must be spread through society through representative institutions and sectoral organisations.

He admits openly the experiences in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union contributed directly to the open debate in the SACP, and the party had to learn this.

"But also the experiences of being in exile in Africa as well, where strong, vital, grassroots-rooted liberation movements—they had to be that to win a guerrilla struggle and have a strong peasant base to fight purposefully—lost those things very quickly and very often translated into statist, top-heavy bureaucratic machines. That has been a little bit the track record of heroic guerrilla struggles, where the top echelon have become

the new bureaucracy and the rest of the populace becomes demobilised. That is also an important lesson."

Commanding

The new style in the SACP is also marked by a greater sense of pragmatism, which seems to have replaced some of the revolutionary romanticism of the past.

Cronin says the party would like a strong central democratic government "but the reality is that, whether there are sunset clauses or not, there will be quite weak, very severely curtailed democratic government at best in South Africa and therefore the momentum for growing democratisation cannot simply be vested in a statist perspective which has been the history of communist party strategies where the state is everything and social democratic parties which have supported the commanding heights of the state.

"It has also been the history of liberation movements in Africa.

"Unless you have strong democratic formations to support you and criticise you it is very difficult to carry through the national democratic struggle which simply does not end in elections."

Cronin, who helped draft the SACP's 'Path to Power' document in 1989 which articulated the view that mass mobilisation would lead to the collapse of the government and has long been associated with the insurrectionist wing of the movement, reflects this growing pragmatism in relation to the security forces.

He says one of the important aspects of the debate now within the SACP and ANC is that "we are beginning to say: 'Yes, we want to abolish apartheid, yes, we want to destroy the SADF [South African Defence Force], yes, we want to demilitarise our society.

But do we have the power?' It is easy to talk in a facile way about integrating MK (Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing]) and the SADF as if MK was a force equal in size and capacity to the SADF, which it simply isn't.

"There are no easy solutions and it is to our advantage right now to open up the debate and to realise in a sober way what the real prospects are ahead—not that we sell out, but the very opposite, that we ensure we have momentum and we don't become demoralised and we don't throw all our eggs into one single basket of an election for one single constituent assembly."

Dissidents

Cronin was referring to the debate within the ANC alliance about strategies towards transition, which were initiated by the SACP's chairman, Joe Slovo.

In the past, the party would have denied any differences and internal tensions. After internal debate, often

intense, it would have presented the party's position as unified and dismissed, even expelled, dissidents.

The debate now, Cronin says, "cuts through our formations" and "it is good that we are having an open debate. The debate belongs to South Africa."

There is, however, a lot of consensus, Cronin maintains. Everyone within the ANC alliance accepts there should be an element of shared power and this had been reflected in the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] agreements and the Harare Declaration. No one was saying that the enemy had been defeated.

There were, however, "tactical differences" about how to secure advantages.

He admits there are differences within the party ranks, for instance between Slovo and Ronnie Kasrils who is publicly seen as one of its leading insurrectionists. "I think there are differences, but I do not think the differences are as large as have been portrayed.

"No one is saying we must abandon our broad democratic goals and the immediate goal is elections for a constituent assembly, which is not an insurrectionary demand.

"The differences emerge when some comrades believe we must certainly give negotiations a very good go, but there is a concern that if we throw too much emphasis on negotiations we might find ourselves stranded without alternatives if the negotiations collapse.

Difficult Balance

"Again, everyone agrees that we need fall-back alternatives but what those fall-backs should be and the possibilities of successful in- [three lines blank] ences about where the balance of forces is at present. No one disagrees that there isn't a difficult balance, both regional and local, but some would agree that it is much closer to disintegration than others. So, again, it would be a question of analysis and interpretation.

"No one disagrees that we should think about counter-revolution. It is a real possibility, but again there would be 'differences of emphasis'. Some would say the best counter against counter-revolution would in any case have to have a massive insurrectionary capacity, which is the best weapon against counter-revolutionary aspirations.

"Others would say that is unrealistic. Obviously mass power is important to counter revolution but at the same time you need to relate more actively to the existing armed forces and do what you can to win them over and neutralise them."

Cronin says these are all difficult tactical questions and "there are no easy answers in a book", but the vitality of a political party is to debate within a singleness of

purpose, although he admits there is always a risk of flying apart in different sections "but I don't seriously see any risk of this".

Air Force To Buy 60 Swiss Training Aircraft

*MB0112174492 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 1 Dec 92*

[Text] South Africa will buy Swiss training aircraft for the Air Force. Mr. Gene Louw, the minister of defense, said the Pilatus PC-7 Mark 2 aircraft will replace the old Harvard trainer. Sixty of these aircraft will be bought at a cost of 520 million rand and will be delivered between 1998 and 1999. Mr. Louw said that a South African product was considered along with five other offers, but that the Swiss aircraft meets all Air Force requirements.

Mr. Louw said that the contract provides for counter-trade of 55 percent which is an important consideration for job creation in South Africa.

2 December Review of Current Events, Issues

MB0212135392

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Angolan Grip on Peace 'Weakening'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 2 December says in a page 16 editorial Angola "is sliding back towards war only weeks after an election in which Angolans demonstrated their desire for peace through registering and voting in astonishingly large numbers. Unlike those in more settled countries who take the vote for granted, the Angolans had learnt from years of un-elected government and civil war what a precious thing democracy is." "For the sake not only of Angola but of the entire region it must be hoped that the UN will urgently find the means to help Angola strengthen its weakening grip on peace."

Criticism of PAC Failure To Condemn King William's Town Attack—A second editorial on the same page notes that Pan-Africanist Congress General Secretary Benny Alexander "did not condemn" the King William's Town terror attack. "His failure to do so was doubly conspicuous because the attack was contrary to APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] policy: APLA claims that it limits itself to attacking armed policemen, not murdering unarmed civilians. Further, while condemning the police for pointing a finger at APLA and inferring that this was part of a broader pattern of false accusations against APLA, Alexander was 'unable to deny or confirm APLA involvement in the attack'. The inference is that APLA may have been responsible."

BUSINESS DAY

Beer Boycott Degenerates Into 'Vicious Lawlessness'—Commenting on the National Taverners' Association threatening boycott of South African Breweries, SAB, beer, Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 2

December in a page 8 editorial, says it "already shows signs of degenerating into the vicious lawlessness which regularly hurts a large part of South African society. Beer trucks are being looted, their drivers assaulted and shebeen owners have been forced by demonstrators to put up their shutters. All this because of a dispute over price discounts, payment for advertisements and demands that SAB should make financial contributions when people are killed in shebeens. Rather, all this because a trade boycott alone appears ineffectual and needs violent reinforcement. If this pattern is being set for the future—essentially, mass action in support of a narrow commercial dispute—enfeebled business confidence will take yet another blow. It is ludicrous that demonstrators can be brought onto the streets to boost shebeen owners' profit margins. But that is a measure of the confusion which surrounds so much of the country's economic debate."

SOWETAN

Inkatha Prepares Secession From South Africa—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 2 December in a page 10 editorial warns the Inkatha Freedom Party and Chief Buthelezi that their proposed constitution for a federal state in Natal has a "downside," and "its timing are potentially extremely dangerous". For a start, they will have to take extraordinary steps to destroy a perception that the ground work is being laid for a secession from South Africa should things not go their way in the negotiations process. "Our plea is to allow the constitutional debate to be conducted unemotionally and to hear all sides. Ultimately, the entire South African electorate must be allowed to have the final say at the polls."

BEELD

Power Sharing Shows Acceptance of Cooperation Reality—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 20 November declares in a page 10 editorial: "The increasing support among ANC [African National Congress] leaders for the idea of power sharing with the National Party in a transitional government and possibly afterwards boils down to the acceptance of a simple South African reality: success of an action in such a heterogeneous society depends on healthy cooperation among the major participants. This reality has already been demonstrated in several areas of society, including the cooperation between employers and trade union members." "It was apparently out of fear that a new dispensation could be disrupted by the security forces or civil service that the ANC's National Working Committee decided on the policy of power sharing. That this pragmatic realism should have originated from Mr. Joe Slovo, the arch-communist, is ironic. At the same time it gives hope that other ideology-bound radicals will eventually see the need for healthy cooperation."

DIE BURGER

ANC Power Sharing Decision Boost for Negotiations—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans of 26 November

states in its page 24 editorial that "the decision by the ANC National Executive Committee [NEC] yesterday—after heated debate—to keep the door open for a government of national reconciliation is a boost for the negotiation process. The pragmatists in the NEC apparently refused to give way this time." "According to ANC leader Mr. Nelson Mandela such a government ought to be in place within the next 8 to 12 months. This is a sign that the ANC and its allies are realizing that they must take the realities of the local political situation into account." "A firm commitment to power sharing and genuine peace efforts from all parties could open the way to a speedy resumption of the negotiation process. South Africa is eagerly awaiting that."

* Space Program: High Technology Applications

93AF0136B Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS
in English 17 Oct 92 p 18

[Article by Willem Steenkamp; first paragraph is WEEKEND ARGUS introduction; boldface words, italics as published]

[Text] This week Denel successfully tested a first-stage rocket at Rooi Els near Hangklip. South Africa's space programme, which could see this country putting low-orbit satellites into space within five years, has led to spin-offs for the commercial market. **Willem Steenkamp** reports.

More than a dozen hi-tech spin-offs have been developed from South Africa's fledgling space industry, with the earning potential of millions of rands.

The developments can be applied in the medical, agricultural, civil engineering, aviation and transport fields.

This week Denel, the commercialised company that developed out of Armscor, successfully tested its fourth first-stage rocket at the Rooi Els range near Hangklip.

The company hopes to put a satellite in space within five years—provided it can find wealthy foreign partners.

Thousands of jobs would be created—mostly in the Western Cape—with foreign exchange earnings expected to run into more than R400 million a year and annual turnover estimated at nearly R[and]600 million.

Even though it may be years before the first low-orbit satellites are launched, the technology developed has had 16 commercially valuable spin-offs.

Some of these products are unique, while others are ahead of foreign equivalents and cheaper.

They include:

- A breathing monitor designed to prevent Sudden Infant Death Syndrome by sounding an alarm as soon as a baby stops breathing for more than 20 seconds. The device, called Infantec, consists of a small waterproof pad placed under a baby.

Its unique feature is a highly sensitive piezo-electric sensor. No sensors or electrodes are attached to the baby, who lies on the pad.

- A low-cost device, Pomux, which measures the pulse and blood-oxygen levels in up to six patients simultaneously.

Bigger and more expensive units monitor oxygen saturation and pulse rates in only one patient at a time.

- The Ceregraph, a device designed to monitor the depth of an aesthesia and brain function in an unconscious patient. It was developed by Somchem—a division of Denel and Stellenbosch University scientists.

The Department of National Health issued a licence this week approving the unit, which is much cheaper than comparable foreign equipment and may be marketed abroad.

Other products that have flowed from the development of space technology include a portable device designed to test lung function, glass-reinforced polyester pipes for water and sewerage applications, portable remote controlled emergency traffic systems and an ostrich egg incubator that can hatch up to 200 eggs a week.

* Submarines: Greater Role in Coast Patrol

93AF0153D Cape Town THE ARGUS in English
19 Oct 92 p 4

[Article by Graham Lizamore]

[Text] Submarines will have to play a far greater role in patrolling South Africa's coast since the scrapping of the navy's last anti-submarine frigate, SAS President Pretorius.

A navy spokesman said tenders for the vessel, which has been out of commission for several years, were being examined, but he could not comment on them at this stage.

The fleet of three president-class frigates with their armed Wasp helicopters and the Air Force maritime reconnaissance Shackleton aircraft provided a highly effective anti-submarine capability for many years.

However, one frigate, the President Kruger, sank in a collision at sea in 1982 and the President Steyn was scrapped and sunk two years ago.

He said the vessels could have been updated with new weapon systems, but that was not done and they became obsolete in terms of modern naval warfare.

He said South Africa's anti-submarine capability now relied heavily on the three submarines.

"This has made the submarines very much more important because they are a strong anti-submarine deterrent. It's important to keep them going," he said.

There were two submarines at sea at all times.

He said South Africa's anti-submarine capability would have been enhanced if a project to build Corvettes had not been scrapped in Defence Force spending cutbacks.

He said the modern trend was to use helicopters on board vessels with sophisticated sensors for detecting submarines. Onboard helicopters could get to target areas faster than ships.

"This is the role that the smaller Corvette would have played; it is a stable platform in our heavy seas and can carry helicopters," he said.

The spokesman said the navy was still in good shape because the cuts had affected people and support organisations, not the effective running of the navy.

"We will have to adapt and be as economical about things as we can—at the same time, trying not to lose the tremendous expertise the navy has built up over the years."

He said steps were being taken to update and extend the life of ships to the end of the century and beyond.

* G-5 Cannon Technology Based on Swedish Tests

93AF0141F Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
15 Oct 92 p 6

[Article by Military Correspondent Marga Ley: "G-5 Recipe for Success Obtained from Swedish Publication"]

[Text] South Africa did not come by the technology of its then unique ground-firing technique for the projectiles of its G-5 cannon, which made the world sit up and take notice, by means of espionage or other undercover methods, but worked from information given in a Swedish journal that published that country's test results.

That disclosure was made yesterday by Dr. Piet Bekker, the leading expert on projectiles and missiles in the country, at the fourth international symposium on explosives technology and ballistics in Pretoria. This symposium continues through Friday.

"We took those results and systematically resolved all the problems they presented.

"Assertions by other countries that our technology was stolen from them are nonsense. People do not realize how much information can be gleaned out of publications."

Dr. Bekker told the international audience how South Africa in the short time of 20 years rose from its position as an importer of weapons to one of complete self-support under wartime conditions.

"I do not believe that the world realizes, either, what a tremendous stimulus the weapons sanctions were for development nor what a technological paradise for scientists and engineers was thereby created."

Because of the circumstances, South Africa was allowed to make mistakes, and the country learned a great deal from them, said Dr. Bekker.

Those were the times when we had to brave the anger of a fighter pilot after a missile engine burst about 100 meters in front of his aircraft, because we had not taken into account the temperature difference between South Africa and Europe, where we had tested it."

Then there was the ignominy of that demonstration witnessed by a large number of important individuals, of the projectile that was supposed to travel 30 km; it plowed into the ground only 5 km away!

And to this day the Navy still refuses to admit that one day a member of Dr. Bekker's team gained access to one of its large caliber guns! And then there is the story of the pair of goats that was sacrificed....

"Today South Africa has a well-balanced weapons industry which is capable of designing, developing, building, and testing products under experienced management, with technical leaders and experts who have backgrounds in all pertinent fields, ballistics included."

* Statistics on Categories of Seized Weapons

93AF0141E Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
14 Oct 92 p 11

[Article: "1,608 AK's Taken Those Years"]

[Text] Between February 1990 and August of this year, the Security Forces seized 1,608 AK-47 rifles, the minister of defense revealed yesterday.

Seized during the same time-period were 230 limpet mines, 587 hand grenades, 173 Makarov pistols, 99,059 rounds of ammunition, 20 land mines, 19 personnel mines, 19 RPG rockets, 36 Tokarev pistols, and 19 Scorpion- and 22 Stetschkin-submachine guns.

SADF To Start Rehabilitation Program

93AF0141C Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
21 Oct 92 p 13

[Article by Carien Fourie: "Unique Program at First Mil Also Interests Russia"]

[Text] A unique rehabilitation wing opens officially at the beginning of next year in the renovated buildings of the old First Military Hospital in Pretoria.

All told, 52 different professions will be incorporated into the rehabilitation program, which makes it the only one of its kind in the world.

Even Russia has manifested an interest in concluding an agreement with South Africa concerning the exchange of expertise in the area of rehabilitation of the physically and psychologically handicapped, and that possibility is being investigated, says Lieutenant-General Niel Knobel, Physician-General of the South African Medical Services (SAMS).

According to Lt.-Gen. Knobel, the expertise gained in this program will first be available to the approximately 10,000 handicapped active and veteran members of the South African Security Forces, but eventually everyone will be able to take advantage of it.

"We (the Army) must take care of our handicapped personnel. It is also in the economic interest of the country that they be rehabilitated in order to support themselves and to make a contribution to the economy," he says.

Through Project Curamus, which began in 1990, these people are located and moved into the Curamus Association's facilities. About 2,800 people have already been identified, says Commandant Daan de la Rey, the chairman.

According to Cmdr. De la Rey, an estimated 10 percent of the 10,000 people became handicapped because of war-related injuries. This includes all accidents in the operational field. According to estimates, 62 percent of the 10,000 were handicapped as a result of vehicular accidents—in military as well as private vehicles.

Next year, Curamus will have an office in the new rehabilitation wing, and Commandant De la Rey will serve as director. The association will be involved in the rehabilitation program as facilitator; its staff will give advice to patients and will negotiate on their behalf.

Members of the association will even get involved at an early stage with the patients. So, for example, a rehabilitated paraplegic will render assistance to a new paraplegic patient because he will have a good understanding of the patient's needs.

The members of the professional team of the rehabilitation program include medical doctors, psychologists, nursing specialists, welfare workers, occupational and physical therapists, biokinetics experts, chaplains, orthotics, and prosthetics experts for the manufacture of artificial limbs. The whole team will be able to work together under one roof, as it were.

The uniqueness of the service that is offered lies precisely in the teamwork and professional approach.

According to Brig. Rinus Jansen van Rensburg, the commanding officer of First Military Hospital, army discipline is also an important element in the success of the program. It guarantees that the patient will follow the entire program and not do only what he or she feels like doing.

The period of active duty of any Army personnel who are handicapped during their period of compulsory military

duty is extended until they are fully rehabilitated. Even after the patient is discharged, he or she must go for follow-up visits.

The goal of rehabilitation, therefore, also includes the supervised return of the handicapped person to his home and community, and the resumption of his former job or at least an acceptable alternative one.

According to Brig. Van Rensburg the rehabilitation program is divided into neurological, orthopedic, and cardiac rehabilitation.

Orthopedic rehabilitation is further divided into the lower limb, upper limb, and spinal groups, of which the last is so important that it actually forms a unit of its own.

In the main, this unit treats paraplegics and quadriplegics, and among its other appliances it possesses a whirlpool bath into and out of which these patients can be hoisted.

Before a patient is discharged, he must first live for about a week in a house on the grounds, with his family if necessary, in order to determine whether he is ready to go back to his home.

The expertise of the SAMS concerning the rehabilitation of the handicapped is held in high esteem abroad. According to Lt. Gen. Knobel, members of SAMS took part in a recent congress in the Republic of China that dealt with techniques for aiding the handicapped.

Project Curamus and the entire rehabilitation program were recently made known at an international conference dealing with the handicapped in Nairobi, as well as in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

"Some African countries are already showing interest in the exchange of expertise, and the Russians were actually ecstatic about it," said Lt-Gen Knobel.

In all likelihood, Lt. Gen. Knobel himself will be going to America for about a month, among other things to acquaint the American military medical services with Project Curamus.

*** New SAP Generals: We Earned Our Promotion**

93AF0141D Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
21 Oct 92 p 2

[Article by Nick Bezuidenhout: "Appointments Not Artificial or Misleading, Say New Generals"]

[Text] The community must tell the Police [SAP—South African Police] how it wants to be policed, said the man yesterday who, within a short time, will stand at the head of the Public Relations Division of the Police, Brigadier Morgan Chetty.

Beginning on 1 December, Brigadiers Chetty, John Manuel, and Simon Tsoka will become the Police's first colored major-generals; and all three will be trying to improve relations between the Police and the community.

Brig. Chetty is to be the director of community relations in the Police Department; Brigadiers Manuel and Tsoka will each be director of public relations in Natal and in Witwatersrand and Soweto respectively.

The promotion of the three brigadiers to the rank of major general follows upon the announcement by Mr. Hernus Kriel, the Minister of Law and Order, last August, that colored officers will be promoted more rapidly now in order to eliminate the lack of balance there used to be in the police because of racial discrimination.

The newest generals do not feel that their appointments are artificial or misleading. Brigadiers Chetty and Manuel said yesterday that they were chosen for the training program for generals, which they recently completed even before the new Police structure was in place.

They have earned their promotions, they said. "A man first tests a product that has been advertised before he can determine its value. So people can hardly now want to criticize our appointments," said Brig. Manuel.

In order to build up better and better community-police relations, he wants to begin with the Police officers themselves. Every policeman and policewoman must be a model who satisfies the expectations of the community, he said.

* Survey of Zulu Nation, Buthelezi's Career

* Support for IFP

93AF0140A Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD
in Afrikaans 2 Oct 92 pp 5-6

[Article by Hennie Serfontein: "Back To the Tribal Politics of the 'Warrior Nation'—Gatsha in the Footsteps of Shaka"]

[Text] These days, Mangosuthu Buthelezi is trying to walk in the footsteps of Shaka. Like his famous predecessor, who in the twenties of last century dominated large parts of South Africa for a decade from his fortress in Zululand, today Buthelezi is trying to use the same power base to negotiate an influential position in the "New South Africa" for himself, KwaZulu and his Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), writes Hennie Serfontein.

Mangosuthu Buthelezi's withdrawal from further negotiations with the government and his bitter condemnation of the "agreement" reached last weekend between President F.W. de Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela, is the clearest indication so far that Buthelezi plans to make aggressive use of his tribal base to ensure that he will always be recognized as a central political power figure.

Buthelezi's actions in recent weeks are very significant: these days, more than ever before, he appears in tribal dress with leopard skin and shield, and at every opportunity he stresses the nationalism, ethnicity, history, and traditions of the Zulus.

This represents a sharpening of Buthelezi's campaign of the last two years to simplistically present the ANC's attacks on Inkatha and the KwaZulu government—and more recently, the planned march on Ulundi—as a direct attack against the Zulu people and traditions.

This way he is trying to secure a foothold for himself, for KwaZulu and for the IFP in the further negotiation process and the drafting of a new constitution, because he cannot count solely on votes in a democratic election for his survival.

However, his opposition considers this strategy a "dangerous misuse and exploitation" of the Zulu consciousness in order to politically mobilize the majority of the Zulus behind him.

King Goodwill Zwelithini himself is also becoming more closely involved in the political conflict. During last weekend's celebrations of Shaka Day he, together with Buthelezi, his uncle, labeled the ANC's criticism of and threats toward KwaZulu a direct threat to the continued existence of the Zulus themselves. At the conference on federalism called three weeks ago by De Klerk, the king warned that if he were personally "denied access to the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] negotiations, this would have far-reaching political consequences. This would be a "glaring insult to the Zulu people," he said.

By using the Z factor—with more than 8 million people, the Zulus are also the largest single ethnic group—Buthelezi wants to put pressure both on the ANC and the government to recognize him as an equal player and wants to make it clear that no peaceful political settlement is possible without a special place for himself, KwaZulu, and the IFP.

Events in recent weeks show that Buthelezi is trying to turn his political threats into political actions. For the first time in his 40-year political career, he is threatening secession and being joined with the rest of South Africa only on the basis of a loose confederation. This does not agree with his personal political philosophy—especially after having absolutely refused for four decades to accept the political "independence" of a Bantustan.

Buthelezi also quickly demonstrated that he should be taken seriously, and that he even has the ability to find allies for his struggle. He was the power behind the meeting this week with Lucas Mangope, the president of Bophutatswana, and Oupa Gqozo, the military leader of Transkei, where the De Klerk-Mandela "agreement" was so sharply rejected.

Ironically, this could be the beginning of a multiracial right-wing front because leaders of both the Conservative Party [CP] and the Afrikaner People's Union have expressed their enthusiastic support for the position of those three leaders. Especially the CP has welcomed it—because, like Mangope and now also Buthelezi, they are enthusiastic supporters of a confederal concept.

Further evidence of the new rapprochement between homeland leaders and white right-wingers was provided this week by the meeting between AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene TerreBlanche and Oupa Gqozo.

But nothing reflects more clearly the fear of Buthelezi and his followers that they might be pushed aside by an "agreement" between the ANC and the NP [National Party] than the bitter, cutting comments on F.W. de Klerk himself.

On Tuesday of this week, in his third statement in three days about the De Klerk-Mandela agreement, Buthelezi stated boldly: "We are now waiting for him (De Klerk) to tell us what is behind his sell-out agreement with Dr. Mandela." Buthelezi has made this accusation several times already over the past few weeks, both in private and in public.

In statements made Monday and Tuesday Buthelezi was even more vicious: he compared the De Klerk-Mandela agreement with the treacherous Von Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement between Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Soviet Union in 1939. One could hardly think of a greater political insult for De Klerk.

In some government and IFP circles it is argued that the current offensive Buthelezi is building around the Z factor, is probably partly due to the fear that support for himself and the IFP among the Zulus is languishing.

This came to light during a conference 2 weeks ago in Capetown. Laurie Schlemmer, chief researcher at the RGN [Council for Humanities Research], announced that his latest opinion polls showed that support for the IFP in the urban areas of Natal is much less than had been originally thought.

Even though the survey indicates that the IFP enjoys "tremendous" support in the rural areas, this will not be enough to enable the party to govern over a KwaZulu-Natal federal state or province. The IFP will have to do this jointly with the NP.

Buthelezi's attacks on De Klerk and his calculated strategy to take an independent direction and to create a right-wing front, are a political hot potato for the government. This week, in two successive main articles, the pro-NP Johannesburg newspaper BEELD tried to warn Buthelezi, pointing to the dangers of working with the "racist" CP, even admitting that he might have rightful grievances against the government, and expressing the

hope that this might be settled soon. And on Thursday, F.W. himself attempted to further stroke Buthelezi's ego (see below).

It is clear that the relationship between Buthelezi and De Klerk is probably worse than it would seem at first sight. This is in direct conflict with the impression given by De Klerk last week—on purpose or not—at the meeting with Mandela. The way he answered made it sound to many reporters as if he had Buthelezi's support for his planned steps concerning such sensitive issues as dangerous weapons and hostels.

But the memorandum which Buthelezi presented to De Klerk during that meeting of 17 September—and which he angrily handed out that week—demonstrates that the opposite is true. Buthelezi resents De Klerk because he has not provided a satisfactory response to numerous matters he has submitted to him over the past six months. He warned De Klerk that he was raising the status of the ANC by constantly conducting bilateral discussions with the ANC and he insisted on recognition of KwaZulu's seat at the conference table. He outlined a number of stumbling blocks in the way of IFP participation in negotiations—among others, he demanded the dissolution of the MK [Spear of the Nation] and rejection of the ANC's demands. He also expressed the threat to De Klerk that for the first time he was seriously thinking about secession and a confederate system.

And in a sharp statement this week he rejected De Klerk's announcement that he did not want to debate Buthelezi via the media. He informed De Klerk that henceforth he will have to exchange ideas with him in public and handed out his memorandum.

But the government is faced with even greater problems related to Buthelezi and KwaZulu. One of the four outstanding issues yet to be discussed between the government and the ANC, is the question of a "climate for free political activities." From the point of view of the ANC this primarily involves the controversial issue of lack of political freedom in the homelands, such as Ciskei, Bophutatswana, and KwaZulu. The ANC claims that their political activities are being handicapped, permission to hold meetings and political demonstrations is being denied and accommodations for meetings are being rejected. It is to draw attention to these problems that the Bisho march was organized and that marches are planned on Ulundi and Mmabatho.

The government finds itself in a dilemma. The ANC holds it responsible for everything that happens in the homelands, whether or not they are "independent." The ANC expects the government to put pressure on Buthelezi and his allies to allow them to operate as a party there. But the government is stuck with the problem that all three homelands, and especially Buthelezi in KwaZulu, represent the cornerstone on which the NP has placed its hope to establish an anti-ANC front under the "moderate silent black majority."

However, a senior NP source was not too pessimistic, even though he did recognize that they are facing problems in the short term—especially given that it was the government which actually had to make all the short term concessions to the ANC at the recent meeting.

"But our confrontation with Buthelezi is not without advantages," he said. "In a certain sense this balances the scales with regard to the ANC. Our image, which is coming to the fore now, is one of a moderate party between two extreme poles, and this could strengthen our hand during the negotiations."

Buthelezi Throws Molotov Cocktail

Mangosuthu Buthelezi could definitely not have expressed his anger and bitterness toward the president more contemptuously and more insultingly than by naming him in the same breath as Adolf Hitler and Josef Stalin.

Twice this week Buthelezi compared the Minutes of the Agreement reached last Saturday between De Klerk and Mandela to the "Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement between Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Soviet Union. "...And we know what the consequences of that agreement were," added Buthelezi.

In August 1939, Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German minister of foreign affairs, and Vyacheslav Molotov, his counterpart in the Soviet Union, signed a nonaggression treaty between the two dictatorships. This shook the democracies of the free world down to their foundations.

But nobody knew that the agreement was a reflection of secret negotiations between Germany and the Soviet Union to the effect that Poland would be divided among them if Germany were to invade that country.

Barely more than a week after the Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement, Germany invaded Poland—and a few days later this was followed by the treacherous Russian attack from the back.

This was one of the most treacherous political actions of all times. Hence, Buthelezi sees De Klerk in the same light as people such as Stalin and Molotov, people who sold apparent allies out to the crazy Hitler.

*** Zulu Identity**

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in Afrikaans 2 Oct 92 pp 6-7

[Article by Pearlle Joubert: "Shaka Zulu's Children"]

[Text] Originally the Zulus were not a people—through war they have come together from several tribes. Today the Zulus trace their history back primarily to Shaka Zulu, who in 1816 took over the leadership of a small group and enlarged it into the most powerful tribe in Southern Africa. Pearlle Joubert outlines the history.

Where do the Zulus come from and who are these people who always define themselves as a people with a different identity?

Little has been written about the origins of the Zulu people, but a British priest, A.T. Bryant, once wrote that the original Zulu tribe began with Prince Zulu who left the Mhlatuze region in the 17th century and moved south with his mother.

Those Zulus were one of the smallest of the 800 original Nguni tribes and came from the East Coast of Africa and the central parts of Zimbabwe. They settled between the White Umfolozi River and the eThaleni hills in the south.

For today's Zulus, the history of the Zulu people begins with Shaka Zulu—the king of the Zulus—who took over the leadership of the Zulus in 1816.

Shaka was a warrior in the army of Dingiswayo, leader of the Mthethwas. When Dingiswayo was murdered, Shaka—the son of Senzangakhona, the leader of the small Zulu tribe—murdered his half brother and appointed himself chief. He immediately established conscription. All unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 30 were called up and were allowed to marry only if they excelled as soldiers.

Shaka ruled that loose grouping of several tribes by putting a strong emphasis on national symbols such as inkatha, a woven grass rope, and ceremonies, usually a public display of power and fighting techniques. Under Shaka, all legislative, executive, and military power is allocated to the king.

Numerous stories are told about the gruesome cruelties the Zulus perpetrated under the leadership of Shaka: members of defeated tribes who had been taken prisoner were burned alive, the intestines of living people were cut out to prevent their spirits from returning to their bodies.

Three years later, Shaka had become the undisputed leader of all the tribes between the Tugela River, the Pongola River, the Nyati River, and the Indian Ocean. Shaka named that region KwaZulu, and all people within that region were considered Zulus.

Even today, the Zulu nation still glories primarily in the fact that Shaka was a fearless warrior. The current king of the Zulus, Goodwill Zwelethini, calls Shaka a genius: "... the genius of King Shaka and his statesmanship in creating the Zulu kingdom is a genius which I know is still at work today in the hearts and minds of all Zulus."

Shaka is described as the father and founder of the Zulu nation. Shaka, say Zulu leaders, is the symbol of the Zulu identity, culture, and ethnicity.

From the very beginning he ruled with an iron hand. In 1827 Shaka's mother died and historians of those years (mostly missionaries) said that at that time Shaka

became openly psychotic—which, of course, is not accepted today by traditional Zulus.

During Shaka's mourning period, 7,000 Zulus were murdered. He prohibited his tribe from sowing seeds and drinking milk—the staple foods—for a whole year. In the end, he was murdered in 1828 by his half brother, Dingaan. By that time, however, Shaka had already created such a strong solidarity among the "combative people" that the Zulus would be defeated 50 years later only by the British during the Zulu war (1879).

In 1830 the Zulu kingdom was the most powerful in Southern Africa. By the end of the century, however, Zululand had become incorporated into the colony of Natal. It was primarily British imperialism, but also the Voortrekkers, who defeated the former power of the Zulus. During Dingaan's rule, a large number of Voortrekkers arrived in Natal.

On the orders of Dingaan, Piet Retief and about 100 Voortrekkers were murdered in his native village. In 1838, the Voortrekkers took revenge for Retief's death in the Battle of Bloodrivier. The Voortrekkers entered into an alliance with Mpande, Dingaan's half brother, and early in 1840 the two groups invaded Zululand with 17,000 soldiers. Dingaan fled and was murdered.

Mpande, who ruled for nearly 30 years, was known among some Zulus as a "Boer puppet" because of his agreement with the Voortrekkers. He was popular among his subjects.

In 1856, a civil war broke out in Zululand with battles between Mpande's oldest son, Cetshwayo, and his next to oldest son, Mbuyazi, about the kingship. Cetshwayo defeated Mbuyazi in battles in which many thousands of Zulus were killed. In 1861, Cetshwayo was declared Mpande's successor.

How did it happen that the powerful Zulus were defeated in 1879 in the Anglo-Zulu War? Historians believe that this happened because the Zulus were divided; they were artificially constituted from a variety of tribes and social structures. Due to the mutual differences and origins of these groups of people, the Zulus never really formed a homogeneous group.

The Zulus first came under pressure when the Voortrekkers from Transvaal moved deeper into Natal. During the British annexation of Transvaal in 1877, Shepstone became chief administrator of Transvaal and he chose sides against the Zulus in their demand for autonomy.

In 1877, a British ambassador, Sir Bartle Frere, was sent to South Africa to research the future of Natal and Zululand with the intent to unite them into a confederation. For the British there was no place for an independent Zululand. Frere felt that this goal could be achieved only through war. Shortly thereafter, he addressed an ultimatum to Cetshwayo: the military system of the

Zulus must disappear and animals must be paid as fines for robberies across the border. In January 1879, British troops invaded Zululand.

The British were defeated at the battle of Isandhlwana, but the Zulus were defeated during the battle of Ulundi. The new high commissioner, Garnet Wolseley, promised that the Zulu kingdom would be spared and the war was over. Cetshwayo was taken prisoner, the Zulu kingdom was destroyed and 13 kingdoms were established—each with a chief appointed by Britain. These chiefs were nothing more than lap dogs of the British Government.

However, Cetshwayo's followers were very unhappy and a delegation was sent to the British Government. Cetshwayo went to England to plead for his country and, as the only condition under which he would be allowed to return to Zululand, the English offered him a smaller piece of land, divided into two, and less authority. He accepted those terms.

Soon bloody fights took place between Cetshwayo's followers, Usuthu, and the chiefs appointed by the British. Cetshwayo was defeated and when he died in 1884, Usuthu was a defeated and divided people.

In 1884, Dinuzulu, Cetshwayo's son and successor, signed away 4,000 hectares of Zululand territory and Zululand lost one-third of its original land. In 1887, England annexed the part of Zululand that still remained and the governor of Natal was appointed as chief over the Zulus. Dinuzulu was exiled to St. Helena. And the British left Zululand and the divided Zulu people to bleed to death.

Following the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War, even more territory which used to be part of Zululand, was given to white boers. A poll tax system was set up and widespread resistance arose in Natal.

After the establishment of the Union in 1910, the Zulus followed the road of all black tribes and fell under the direct domination of the whites. Because until then the Zulus had been tied together in such a strong unity, it was easier for the white government to control the Zulus through the system of traditional tribal chiefs. This was the end of their proud tradition of fighting against colonists and Voortrekkers.

At that time, the strategy of the government of the Union was to exploit the division and economic poverty in Zululand and to try to coopt the tribal chiefs as agents of the state, as occurred later with the homelands.

The rest is history: how the political "manipulation" of ethnicity, especially through the establishment of Inkatha, became the history of the Zulus—next to the Afrikaners, the nation with the strongest and highest ethnic mobilization in South Africa.

Historically and politically, it is significant that Buthelezi's original decision in 1951 to accept the captainship of the Buthelezi tribe and to join Zulu ethnic

politics, took place at the direct advice and under pressure from the ANC [African National Congress] leadership.

He studied law at Fort Hare and graduated in early 1951. At that time he was a member of the ANC's Youth League. Buthelezi had to choose between taking the captainship or becoming an apprentice solicitor in the office of Roley Arenstein, the currently well-known veteran communist. In talks with Captain Albert Luthuli, then Natal's ANC leader, Nelson Mandela and Joe Mathews, then the president and secretary general of the Youth League, he was persuaded to abandon his ambition of becoming a solicitor.

This advice was given for politically strategic reasons. The Buthelezi tribe is the largest and most influential among the Zulus and traditionally its chief was usually the senior adviser at the king's palace. The ANC wanted to acquire a foothold in Zulu ethnic politics in case the organization were to be repressed. At the time, many of the traditional captains of other ethnic groups were willing to cooperate with the NP in creating a separate ethnic political structure.

Thus, in the sixties and seventies Buthelezi was the domestic black leader who made extremely strong statements against apartheid. In those years, the government made several attempts by means of the security police to undermine Buthelezi's authority and to try to overthrow him by actively supporting other groups and leaders against him.

In 1985 Oliver Tambo, the ANC president, said that in 1975 the ANC leadership had actually supported the establishment of Inkatha—but the Buthelezi camp rejected that argument.

Wyle Johnny Makatini, himself a Zulu and an ANC leader who for years was head of the ANC's Department of International Relations, bluntly told reporters on several occasions: until the end of days, the ANC will be thankful to Buthelezi because he had consistently rejected independence for the homelands and had considered South Africa as an undivided country. Had he accepted independence, this would have represented a serious setback for the ANC.

Creation of a Zulu Identity

The "creation" of a Zulu nation under Buthelezi coincides to a large extent with the creation of an Afrikaner identity: Buthelezi started by defining the Zulu nation in terms of who were the "enemies of the Zulus."

"I am telling you (Zulus) who are working with people and organizations which are foreign to the Zulus—if you do not return to where you belong and work with your own people, you should never think that you will be able to escape for long."

Buthelezi and King Goodwill Zwelethini expanded the idea that the Zulu identity is a historical, nearly mystical

premise: a warrior nation born out of warfare and victories. Zwelethini described the Zulus as "brothers born from warrior blood" and Buthelezi said: "Not only are the Zulus warlike, not only are we indomitable and smart, but the Zulus are superior...the greatest strength of the Zulus lies in their wisdom and this is the wisdom which has led our kings and warriors to victories and occupations."

And, according to Buthelezi, to be Zulu means that one must be a member of Inkatha: "...If they are Zulus, all members of the Zulu nation are automatically members of Inkatha. There may be people who are inactive members, but nobody escapes membership as long as he or she is a member of the Zulu nation."

Buthelezi became the symbol of being Zulu: especially as the opponent of traitors to the Zulus. "We will shake them (traitors and enemies of the Zulu nation) and drive them from our midst, and if they are not careful they will run the risk of having their skulls bashed in, because nobody can predict what form the anger of the Zulus will take."

And up to today, under the leadership of Buthelezi, Zulus have been fostering the idea that the Zulu nation's nationalism is an historical fact, as old as the history of South Africa itself, and that this nationalism and homogeneous ethnicity can never be destroyed. "...There are some South Africans who simply do not understand the depth of the devotedness to being a Zulu. They do not understand that when you insult a Zulu, you insult all Zulus. They do not understand that when you insult KwaZulu, every Zulu is insulted and that every Zulu worth his name will stand up and say enough is enough."

* Efforts To Appease Buthelezi

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in Afrikaans 2 Oct 92 p 7

[Article by Ina van der Linde: "Buthelezi Being Placated"]

[Text] It seems that it is once again time to appease Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's offended ego, as evidenced by last Thursday's news conference in Pretoria during which President F.W. de Klerk stated that there will be no "comprehensive solution" without the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP].

According to De Klerk, this news conference was aimed at dispelling the "broad misunderstandings" which developed after the agreement with the ANC of 26 September. Following the agreement with the ANC [African National Congress], Buthelezi withdrew from further negotiations.

De Klerk stressed that the government's bilateral discussions with the ANC did not intend to exclude any one party from full participation in constitutional negotiations. "On the contrary, the bilateral discussions with the ANC were a necessary step toward the resumption of

inclusive multiparty negotiations, which remains the ultimate goal." It is not possible to develop a workable constitutional arrangement which would only include some of the most important parties. And, said De Klerk, the agreement between the government and the ANC should not cause any other party to take a different position at future multiparty negotiations. The agreement which was reached on 26 September with the ANC does not mean that other parties are faced with a bilateral "fait accompli." All the agreements, which have been reached concerning future constitutional developments, are in agreement with and a restatement of agreements about which a broad consensus has already been reached among the major parties in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. De Klerk said that he will do everything in his power to dispel the misunderstandings and concerns of the IFP with an eye toward resuming bilateral and multilateral negotiations as soon as possible. It is not an insurmountable problem, and he is sorry about the "further delay" which has been caused now. This is not the time for boycott politics or for politics of demands and division.

At the same time, De Klerk left no doubt that he is working for a constitution which will oppose the repression of minorities and that he is not willing to support legislation which would lead "to chaos." He referred to "certain spokespersons" of the ANC who give the impression that many of the agreements which are being reached will be undone at a later stage. "I am negotiating within a framework of specific principles, and I am fully committed to that. I cannot say yes to agreements that would arbitrarily suspend a transition party."

* Pretoria Survey Reveals Existing Discrimination

93AF0162A Johannesburg THE STAR in English
26 Oct 92 p 11

[Text] Blacks can expect some form of racial discrimination at one out of every three businesses or public facilities in Pretoria, study by the University of Pretoria's sociology department has found.

The study, conducted by Professor Johann Groenewald among 1,091 establishments in Pretoria, including hotels, restaurants, doctors, hospitals and social clubs, showed that only 64,8 percent—two out of three—indicated they would serve blacks unconditionally.

While only 8,8 percent of respondents stated unequivocally that they would not serve or accommodate blacks, a further 26,4 percent refused or were unable to answer the question, while 1,3 percent attached conditions to serving blacks.

Doctors

Alarming, only 39,2 percent of the 102 doctors polled said they would treat blacks, with 2,9 percent saying they would refuse blacks and 57,8 percent refusing or unable to answer the question.

Groenewald said he did not analyse the reasons why respondents had refused to state whether or not they would serve blacks, but concluded that "the refusals were not falling over their feet to proclaim their support for the non-racialism of the new South Africa."

"It is not difficult to conclude that racism is rampant and that it occurs in the context of business conducted with members of the public. Many respondents had no scruples whatsoever in making coarse racist remarks, sometimes to the faces of black interviewers," Groenewald said.

"It would seem that discriminatory practices are slow to change and that where they do, they are often displaced by more subtle forms of discrimination."

Sensitive

While higher ranks of officials, managers and professionals seemed to have become sensitive to discrimination, up to a third of their "gate-keeping" staff had "not been enlightened to new thinking on racial discrimination."

Other findings of the study include:

- While most tourist hotels are open to all races, only 52 percent of residential hotels and guest houses unconditionally accommodate blacks.
- Holiday resorts fare only slightly better, with only 65 percent accepting blacks.
- One in four restaurants do not serve blacks unconditionally.
- Old age homes are amongst the most reticent, with only 26 percent accepting black people.
- Only 40 percent of libraries unconditionally accept black members, with 46,7 percent of respondents unable or refusing to answer the question.
- Only 40 percent of hobby clubs unconditionally accept black members, with sports clubs faring better at 71,4 percent.

* Racial Configuration of Reef Suburbs Changing

93AF0162B Johannesburg THE STAR in English
21 Oct 92 p 26

[Article by Shirley Woodgate; first paragraph is THE STAR Introduction]

[Text] Sixteen months after the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, a distinct pattern has emerged in the changing nature of certain residential areas on the Witwatersrand.

A non-event was how the Property Association described the removal in June last year of the controversial law denying blacks the right to buy property in "white" areas for almost 40 years.

Although blacks are moving into white suburbs, white fears of an overnight flood of new home-owners in their neighbourhoods never materialised, mainly because

most buyers had pre-empted the repeal through the nominee system, said De Huizemark's Piet Hamman.

"The rest simply did not have the means, did not particularly want to live cheek-by-jowl with whites or were unable to sell up in the townships," he said.

Compared with property expert Rodney Hayter's estimate that between 5 and 10 percent of total national residential sales involved "blacks," a global figure for the black slice of the property market on the Witwatersrand could even exceed 10 percent.

The proportion ranges from Aida's 1 percent in the north and 10 percent in the southern suburbs, to Camdon's overall 12 to 15 percent, Lew Geffen's 10 percent, Midrand's Peirce Robinson Estates' 10 to 20 percent, less than 1 percent for Annette Inocco Property Brokers in Johannesburg's north-western suburbs and 50 percent for Remax Homenet in the south.

The picture which emerges is that the west (except for pockets in Florida, Maraisburg and Florida Glen, said Executive Homes' Gloria Cohen) is "out."

The south, east and north are "in."

Randburg is, in the main, not attracting the same interest as neighbouring Sandton, and black buyers have largely rejected the West Rand and Johannesburg's north-western suburbs, mainly because they are perceived as conservative.

Greymont, Westdene and Melville are also out because the yuppie influx has inflated prices.

There is no return to Triomf, the once-bustling Sophiatown, which has also been marked with a "conservative" tag.

Many buyers have settled in the comfort zone close to their roots.

For example, it is a short hop from Soweto and Eldorado Park into the southern suburbs where large numbers of black buyers have settled in Naturena, Meredale, Evans Park, Elands Park, Ridgeway, Robertsham and, among the higher-income group, Mondeor, said Graham Young of Seeff Residential Properties.

In suburbs south of Boksburg and Benoni such as Dawn Park, Leondale and Windmill Park, buyers are almost exclusively black.

Sales in Hillbrow and Joubert Park—which were already more than 40 percent illegally occupied by blacks before the scrapping of the Group Areas Act—are marking time as lending institutions take a hard look at the area, said Kuper's Michael Cavin.

He said Hillbrow was now 80 percent black and whites were migrating to Berea, then Yeoville and Bellevue.

There is a definite Indian thrust into suburbs such as Mayfair, considered by Jacobus du Plessis of Dups' Estate Agency to be 65 percent Indian, and high-priced.

Homestead Park, Fordsburg, Robertsham, Malvern and the Kensington area near to their places of worship are also popular among Indian buyers, said Aida's Stephen Cohen.

Although Aida's Aida Geffen said a sprinkling of rich Indians, blacks and coloureds have moved into R[and]500,000-plus homes from Houghton to Sandhurst and Hyde Park, she added: "We would starve if we relied entirely on the black market."

In Midrand, Lorna Pierce Robinson said, black business now accounted for about 20 percent of total turnover.

Camdons' Margaret Parry said their black sales averaged about 20 percent of total transactions over the last six months, with high turnover in the Kensington-Bez Valley area.

Black buyers were moving into Hillbrow, Yeoville, Observatory, Bertrams and Bellevue but many sales collapsed due to buyer inexperience and institutional fears of a bond boycott.

Many agents commented that Indian buyers were gaining a reputation for shrewdness.

"It's a learning curve for seller, buyer and agent," said Parry.

* Soweto Urban Improvement Projects Discussed

93AF0153C Johannesburg THE NEW NATION
in English 9-15 Oct 92 p 12

[Interview with Pat Lephunya, general secretary of the Soweto Civic Association; place and date not given]

[Text] NEW NATION: Can you detail the development projects that the SCA [Soweto Civic Association] is involved in?

Pat Lephunya: There are a number of these. First, there is the Roodepoort road that is being built in Soweto by the Regional Services Council. We have organised alternative accommodation for people whose properties have been affected and we have also involved people in deciding on the design of the road that will suit their communities best.

Secondly, we are looking into the housing crisis. There is a housing project in the Doornkop area that will accommodate more than 6,500 stands and it is still expanding because we are negotiating a deal for another 1,300 stands.

Related to housing are attempts to ensure that residents are not cheated. We are running an advice office on bonds and housing related issues such as the size and quality of the houses.

Our electricity project has led to a takeover of the electricity supply to Soweto by Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission]. What we are trying to do is to upgrade the electrification network in Soweto. This involves resisting attempts to force the prepaid electricity option on us.

On the job creation front, we are engaged in a joint venture with Eskom to train people in electrical equipment maintenance. Graduates of this programme would then maintain and service broken electrical equipment.

We are currently proposing to banks that we train people as security guards to guard building sites and other projects—instead of giving the work to private security companies.

The SCA is also involved in negotiations on the one city-one tax base demand and other issues with the Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber.

NEW NATION: Is there a research dimension to your work regarding long-term development strategy?

Pat Lephunya: There are a number of commissions involving health, housing and the environment.

On the environment, we are proposing that, where services have collapsed, street cleaning should be taken over by blocks. This would mean that people in the neighbourhood who are unemployed would begin to clean the streets themselves.

We realise that we have been tardy in inculcating a culture of looking after the environment among the citizens of Soweto—but that is beginning to change.

With regard to health, we are promoting a health policy that is grassroots-orientated and aims at addressing the issues of a fragmented health service. We want people to be able to get a variety of treatments at local clinics that are close to where they live.

The housing commission is looking at the question of affordable houses. Delegates from different townships are workshopping ideas on land tenure and house ownership.

NEW NATION: How much money have you raised abroad for these projects?

Pat Lephunya: I am not aware of money being raised abroad as yet. The SCA has, however, approached the Danish government—which has pledged one million rands for a low income housing scheme.

What has to happen is that we have to come up with detailed programmes and budgets to obtain finance. This new development-orientated direction challenges the civic movement to be delivery oriented. We have discussed it. The bottom line is that the programmes should be geared to help those people who are on low incomes. It is in this connection that we are looking forward to massive state intervention in terms of expenditure.

NEW NATION: Have you drawn up time-frames for the completion of these projects, particularly the housing one?

Pat Lephunya: We treat these matters as urgent and as requiring immediate attention should we obtain the necessary financial and other resources. But at the same time we must point out that caution must be exercised. We do not want to move quickly and end up with problems at the end of the day. That is why we are engaging experts in the commissions.

NEW NATION: Can you give more details on the types of housing projects that are envisaged?

Pat Lephunya: Different types of ownership are being scrutinised. The commission has also looked into the different types of houses that would be suitable.

The major area of focus has been the land.

A popular idea is that the land should be held in trust by the community. Individuals would then own their own houses, but the land would be owned by the neighbourhood co-operative.

This would protect the land from appropriation by big conglomerates who could easily buy the poor off the land. There is always the risk that municipalities can raise rates to the point where poor people cannot afford the land and they will be pushed out.

The system will ensure that the land is not sold to outsiders. The property will circulate within the community.

In terms of buildings, some people are talking of highrise structures, while others are talking of townhouses to ensure maximum utilisation of the available land.

Related issues are how to purchase the houses. People could either purchase their homes the conventional way or rent them, or they could rent them and have a portion of that money put aside towards the eventual purchase of the house.

NEW NATION: How do you hope to solve the conflict between a programme of orderly settlements and the invasion of land by squatters?

Pat Lephunya: The only way people can acquire a piece of land is, through land invasion. The problem is that you cannot appropriate land and then build the type of permanent structures that are needed there by the communities. Often the land appropriated through land invasion belongs to people who have a lot of money and who can use the laws and courts to fight to regain it.

Unfortunately slums often result from land invasion because the people most in need of land are the very poor. If these people did not put up their shacks on this land they would remain homeless and landless.

We are clearly opposed to the approach of the Independent Development Trust (IDT). The IDT, with its subsidy scheme, encourages the creation of slums of a different type. They encourage homeless people to put up minimal structures and leave it up to them to create functional settlements.

Such housing schemes defeat the objective of providing adequate accommodation for everyone. We want affordable housing, not cheap accommodation.

At present, however, civic associations do not have the resources to put up permanent structures.

NEW NATION: How does your preferred holistic approach impact on this programme?

Pat Lephunya: Holistic development means you build the community spiritually, academically and in all aspects of its social being. So that when you look at building a new area, there are a number of aspects that you need to take into cognizance. One is proximity to job opportunities. Second is access to institutions of learning, recreational facilities and shops. Third, is transport.

The other concept that needs to be inculcated is community involvement. We are not looking, for example, at introducing settlements towards the south of Johannesburg. We are looking at development towards the north because industrial development is taking place in areas such as Midrand. The state apparatus is putting people in the south.

NEW NATION: Can you comment on the one city one tax base demand in the face of the exodus by businesses from the central business district (CBD) in Johannesburg, apparently in a bid to escape the Soweto debt burden?

Pat Lephunya: We have noted the flight of capital from the CBD. We think this is a form of racism because these big capitalist concerns benefited under apartheid. Now the mere mention of a single tax base, brings them to fear that they are going to be taxed heavily.

There is a flight of capital not only from the city centre to the outskirts, but also from inside to outside the country. What we are saying is that this needs to be addressed very seriously—that is an interim government has to come as a matter of urgency so that it can address these matters.

It is obvious that the current apartheid regime will not address this problem. We know from the experiences of other African countries that once a black government came into power, there was a flight of capital. There was then the notion that blacks could not manage the economy efficiently.

This is an old colonialist and imperialist ploy to jeopardise the economic wealth of the new government. An interim government in South Africa will have to pass legislation that makes it costly for these companies to run away.

NEW NATION: Who do you expect to pay Soweto's debt?

Pat Lephunya: Our position is that the debt should be written off. The debt that is talked about involves many facets of the lives of the apartheid institutions. Part of the debt comes from the rent boycott; another part resulted from the black local authorities themselves not being financially viable; and it might also be the debt incurred by the black local authorities (BLAs) in Soweto when they borrowed money from the government.

Our position is that the government created these structures knowing that they would not be financially viable. The debt incurred by these structures is the responsibility of the government and they must write it off.

*** Concern Over Intimidation of Black NP Members**

93AF0141B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
21 Oct 92 p 6

[Article by Gallie van Rensburg: "Intimidation Against Its Black Members Causes NP Concern"]

[Text] The National Party (NP) is deeply concerned about the intimidation of its black members. This is detrimental to the party's recruitment efforts in the black community, says Dr. Stoffel van der Merwe, secretary-general of the NP.

Active measures will have to be taken against intimidation. The NP is already devising a plan to that end, he said.

Dr. Van der Merwe reacted after the burial Sunday of Elisa Mavimbela, a black committee member of the NP unit at Breyton in Eastern Transvaal. Mr. Mavimbela was shot dead one week after he was elected to the committee of the NP unit at Breyton.

Other black members of the Breyton NP have also allegedly received threatening telephone calls.

Mr. Mavimbela's burial was attended by Jacob de Villiers, Minister of Local and Land Affairs and Jac Rabie, chairman of the ministers' council in the Council of Representatives.

A spokesperson for the Police of Eastern Transvaal said yesterday that an "ANC supporter" was taken into custody in connection with Mr. Mavimbela's death. The Police are still carrying out an investigation into the motive for the murder.

Dr. Van der Merwe says that unless another motive is produced, he will assume that Mr. Mavimbela's death was politically motivated.

The intimidation against NP members is "omnipresent," he said. "Meetings are broken up, and people are prevented from attending meetings."

He is currently conducting a survey of incidents of intimidation against NP members.

In another incident of which he is aware, "members of the Civics" in Mamelodi violently robbed the NP secretary of the member lists of the NP for that residential district.

Committee members and ordinary members on the list have received one threatening phone call after another.

The NP is now also the target of political intolerance because it "is succeeding in the black community," said Dr. Van der Merwe.

* Political Future: New Brain Drain Feared

93AF0153B Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
4 Oct 92 p 4

[Article by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text] Top executives are looking for jobs abroad because of uncertainty about the political future and concern over declining educational standards.

There are fears that four years of net immigration will be reversed by a brain drain reminiscent of the mid-1980s. But world recession and tighter immigration laws will force many would-be emigrants to stay at home. For the well-heeled, however, immigration is a formality.

Foreign personnel placement firms say the rate of inquiries accelerated after the Boipatong and Ciskei killings and the breakdown in political negotiations.

A spokesman for Isle of Man-based emigration and personnel placement consultancy, Connexions, which recently opened an office in Johannesburg, says: "There are jobs available for people who are well qualified, but for the rest it is a bad time to leave."

Favourites

A U.S.-based computer personnel consultant with an office in Johannesburg says several "very senior people" are looking for jobs in America.

The preferred destinations are Canada, the U.S., Europe and New Zealand.

Former favourites such as Australia and the U.K., are less popular because of the worsening recession in both countries." [quotation marks as published]

Monaco and Gibraltar also feature on the list of desirable destinations. One emigration consultant says Gibraltar is rapidly becoming a financial services centre, a field in which S.A. [South Africa] has expertise.

"People are concerned about their children and their education. Others want to leave for a few years to see how things pan out here."

Trevor Woodburn of Woodburn Mann, an international head-hunting consultancy with associate offices in 30 countries, says: "Many senior people applying for overseas positions think they will be snapped up."

Generations

"But the overseas job market is flat. There are thousands of chartered accountants, lawyers and engineers walking the streets. However, we still get requests from abroad for senior people with specialised skills."

"They are generally the chief executive officers or first-line directors—for this level of skill, companies are prepared to search all over the world."

Former Times Media managing director Steve Mulholland was recently head-hunted by Fairfax, the Australian newspaper group.

Previous generations of emigrants were aided by relatively buoyant job markets in most western countries. But this time, PhDs might count themselves lucky to find jobs as petrol pump attendants—if they qualify for immigration, says one agency.

Most consultants expect the foreign job market to pick up next year as the forecast world economic recovery gets under way.

Peak

Several S.A. agencies specialising in recruiting computer personnel are doing brisk business.

Christine Bell of Personal Direction, a computer placement agency, says: "Provided you've got the right skill you can still get work overseas."

"Programmers with Natural Adabas, Oracle or AS400 language skills are still in demand in the United States and increasingly in the Middle East."

The number of immigrants to S.A. slumped after PW Botha's Rubicon speech from 17,284 in 1985 to a low of 6,994 in 1986, picking up again to 14,499 in 1990.

The number of immigrants in 1991 slowed to 12,379 and figures for the first four months of 1992 suggest a sharp decline to about 8,000 for the year.

Emigration peaked at 13,711 in 1986, after which it fell steadily to 4,256 in 1991.

Extrapolating figures for the first four months of 1992 suggests emigration of about 4,000.

But the figures do not reflect the collapse of confidence after the Boipatong and Ciskei killings. Many "emigrants" are leaving unofficially to circumvent tough Reserve Bank rules which require them to take money out in financial rands.

The consultant says: "Once you declare that you are emigrating the Reserve Bank puts you under the microscope."

Most countries have tightened up on immigration because of unemployment. U.S. authorities recently clamped down on illegal immigrants in the computer business.

Australia has unemployment of 11 percent and immigration quotas were cut by 25 percent this year.

Backlash

Dr Woodburn says: "Many people who went to Australia in the mid-1980s became disillusioned with the country and came back.

"There is something of a backlash against South Africans there because so many of them took jobs that many Australians felt should have gone to locals."

Grass-roots anti-immigration campaigns in several countries, including Australia, France, Germany and the U.S., threaten to restrict international mobility even further.

Most agencies are nervous at the suggestion that they are contributing to the brain drain.

One says: "If people want to leave the country, they will go, whether we are there or not."

* Drought Hardship in Northern Transvaal Viewed

93AF0141A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
7 Oct 92 p 4

[Article by Sarel van der Walt: "Villages Faced With Water Shortages; Dams Completely Empty or Only 1 Percent Full; Severe Restrictions in Northern Regions"]

[Text] Pietersburg: A dark picture is emerging with respect to the drought in Louis Trichardt and Thohoyandou, the two villages on the southern slope of the Soutpansberg.

The Albasini Dam, which provides Louis Trichardt with water, is only about 5 percent full, while the Vondo Dam, on which some 200,000 people in the Thohoyandou area are dependent, has only 1 percent of its water.

For the inhabitants of Thohoyandou, the capital of Venda, the water is turned on only between 0600 and 1100.

Mr. Hein Basson, city clerk of Louis Trichardt, said yesterday afternoon that with the pumps now functioning at the Albasini Dam, water can be drawn off to a level of about 4.5 percent.

Water will be able to be drawn off until the dam is about 2 percent full, but then the cost of purifying the water becomes very high, because there is a good deal of silt in it.

If this is done, water should be able to be taken from the dam through the end of January. At that time of year, boreholes deliver between 15 and 20 percent of the village's water. The boreholes are managed conservatively, and another five of them are now being prepared for service.

According to estimates, about 250 mm of continuous rain will possibly help to fill up the Albasini Dam once again.

Strict water conservation measures are in effect, and household consumption is limited to 25 kl per household per month, with the request that the household use no more than 15 kl. Industries are being asked to curtail their water consumption by 30 percent.

In the far northern parts of Transvaal, many people believe that it has to rain before the "Old President" 's Birthday, 10 October, or else it is not a good year for rain. Many say that there are signs in nature that it will rain shortly, but it is still not warm enough.

Just north of the Soutpansberg, the Njelele Dam is completely empty, and citrus farmers in the Tships district have already suffered great financial losses, because many citrus trees have died.

In the rural areas—particularly in Lebowa and Venda—the water situation is critical, says Mr. Steyn van Blerk, a spokesman for the Drought Aid Task Force of the Department of Water Affairs in Pietersburg. Although the drought in Gazankulu is also serious, the water situation is not as critical as it is in Lebowa and Venda because the infrastructure in Gazankulu is better developed.

In Lebowa some 2 million people are threatened by the drought. Just as in Venda and Gazankulu, large numbers of animals have perished, and if it does not rain within two weeks, the livestock industry in those states may suffer so much damage that it will take several years to recover.

Large segments of those states already look like stretches of desert.

"Generally speaking, Pietersburg does not have water problems, but I can tell you in all seriousness that this does not mean that people may use water indiscreetly," said Mr. Attie Vermaak, city clerk. Both the Dap Naude Dam (40 percent full) and the Ebenezer Dam (58 percent) still have enough water. The city gets water from boreholes as well. We have to start to develop a general

feel for water. In this part of the world where we live, water is scarce." Although Ellisras is in a disastrously dry area, this village has no water problem. It receives its water from the Hans Strydom Dam, which is 60 percent full and whose catchment area is in the Waterberg.

Ellisras does not have water restrictions. Between 5 and 34 mm of rain fell during the past weekend in that area.

"We use our water sparingly, but there is decidedly no problem as yet," said Jack Klaff, mayor of Messina, which has no water restrictions, either. A second barrage is being built in the Limpopo River in order to help replenish the village's supply of water. In the district, the drought is critical, said Mr. Klaff.

The three southernmost villages of the far north of Transvaal, Naboomspruit, Nylstroom, and Warmbad do not have water problems at this time, either. Warmbad gets its water chiefly from the Warmbad Dam, which still has 29.5 meters of water. Nylstroom gets its water chiefly from the Donkerpoort Dam (31 percent full), while Naboomspruit's water comes mainly from the Frikkie Geyser Dam and boreholes in the Nyl River. Water restrictions have been implemented in Naboomspruit as well as in Nylstroom, where between 19 and 20 mm of rain fell last Sunday.

Although Potgietersrus also has water restrictions, and the Doringdraai Dam, from which this village is supplied, is only five percent full, the situation is not so serious, either. The village also gets water from boreholes.

Phalaborwa, which gets its water from the Blydepoort Dam (42 percent full), is not faced with a water shortage at this time, either.

At Tzaneen, where the Fanie Botha Dam is only 19 percent full, and farmers in the region are being very hard hit, the village does not yet have a "critical water problem," said Jan de Lang, city clerk. Water restrictions will possibly have to go into effect if it does not rain this month.

* Four Major Sectors Lose Over 80,000 Jobs

93AF0153A Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
11 Oct 92 p 5

[Article by Adrian Hersch]

[Text] More than 80,000 jobs have been lost in four major sectors this year.

Retrenchments will continue in the last quarter. In some industries the job loss rate could accelerate.

The Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of S.A. (Seifsa) reports that 25,000 jobs were shed in the first nine months of this year.

This reduction brings employment in this sector down to 322,000—the lowest in the past 20 years.

In November 1981 employment in the industry reached a peak of 454,000.

Seifsa economics head Michael McDonald expects that about 10,000 jobs will be lost in the current quarter, bringing the total for the year to 35,000 (the same as in 1991).

Mr McDonald is not optimistic about 1993, saying: "Lay-offs will continue at least for the first few months of 1993. There may be some improvement after that, but it will depend on several factors.

"These factors include the political situation, the drought, and demand for steel from the northern hemisphere countries—where economic growth is slow at the moment."

Chamber of Mines spokesman Benade Wessels says that in the first seven months of this year 17,340 jobs were lost on gold mines and 1,871 in collieries.

Some positions were shed through natural attrition, but most were due to retrenchment.

Mr Wessels says it is difficult [to] predict job levels in the industry because "they are so dependent on the price of gold."

More than 17,000 jobs have been lost in clothing and textiles this year.

At least 10,000 workers have been retrenched in the clothing sector.

Cyclical

But National Clothing Federation executive director Hennie van Zyl fears "we might not have seen the worst of it yet."

"Job-saving mechanisms, such as short-time work, have been exhausted at most businesses. It is possible that the lay-off rate could accelerate."

Mr Van Zyl says the industry faces more than a cyclical decline. When the time for restructuring comes, "which is now overdue," some "unpopular decisions may have to be made."

The Textile Federation of S.A. reports that about 7,000 jobs have been lost this year.

Federation executive director Brian Brink says employment levels stabilised earlier in the year, but the decline has resumed.

"There is nothing to indicate we have reached a turning point," says Mr Brink.

In the building industry 9,000 jobs were lost in the year to the end of March.

Former Building Industries Federation of SA (Bifsa) executive director Neil Fraser said in July that since March "job losses may have been as high as 4,000 a month."

Figures since then are not available.

*** Economic Relations With Germany Assessed**

93AF0136A Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
4 Oct 92 p 5

[Article by Ciaran Ryan; first paragraph is SUNDAY TIMES introduction]

[Text] Germany's relations with South Africa are deep and strong. From cars and trucks to electronic technology, from pharmaceuticals to engineering, the links between the two countries are long standing. To coincide with Germany's national day celebrated this weekend, BUSINESS TIMES looks at relations between the two countries.

In spite of sanctions and a falling gold price, Germany surpassed Japan and Britain to become S.A.'s [South Africa] major trading partner in the late 1980s, a position it has retained.

Trade between the two countries was valued at more than R[and]13-billion last year, with the balance 59 percent in Germany's favour.

The value of German exports to S.A. fell by 23 percent since 1982 as a result of a 76,5 percent decline in the value of the rand against the D-mark and to a lesser extent sanctions.

The wholesale devaluation of the rand against the D-mark did little to boost S.A.'s exports, which increased by a paltry 4 percent since 1982.

A declining gold price in D-mark terms accounts for gold's share of total exports declining from 20 percent in 1988 to 11,5 percent in 1991.

The only significant gain was in semi-finished products which last year made up 38,5 percent of exports to Germany. The chief items under this heading are ferro-alloys, copper and other metals.

Precision

A review of the trade statistics indicates S.A.'s dependence on German technology. A total of 80 percent of S.A.'s imports from Germany are finished products of a technical nature, of which nearly 30 percent are motor-vehicle-related.

The import of German machinery and precision equipment has been imperative in the battle to improve corporate competitiveness, particularly in the motor, chemicals, electric and electronics industries.

Matthias Boddenberg, deputy chief executive of the S.A.-German Chamber of Commerce, says the removal of sanctions opens the door to increased exports of fruit and vegetable products.

But the balance of trade will remain in Germany's favour while the gold price remains low and S.A. maintains its reliance on low value-added exports.

The S.A.-German Chamber of Commerce has more than 800 member companies, of which 300 have German parents. The membership includes some of the largest corporations in S.A.

Boiler

Germany's commercial involvement in S.A. goes back to the last century. Companies such as Allianz Insurance, mechanical engineering group Mannesmann Demag and technology multinational Siemens were established in S.A. before the Second World War.

Today, German companies are leaders in virtually all manufacturing sectors.

Mercedes-Benz, Audi and BMW dominate the luxury-car market; Opel and Volkswagen produce cars for the mass market; Bayer, Hoechst, Merck and BASF are leaders in pharmaceuticals and chemicals; Siemens is a top technology and electronics group; and Steinmuller was a major supplier of boiler plant to Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] during its power-station construction programme.

But few German companies established manufacturing operations in S.A. in the past 10 years when calls for sanctions intensified.

Mr. Boddenberg says the position is unlikely to change in the short term.

"There is considerable interest from German companies in establishing trade links with S.A. But investment possibilities have been retarded by recent incidents of violence.

Incentives

"German investors will wait for a satisfactory resolution of the political situation and economic recovery.

"A common complaint voiced by visiting businessmen is the absence of incentives in S.A. You must remember that S.A. is competing against highly attractive incentives for investing in east Germany, such as manpower grants and tax relief. Apart from which east Germany is close to the markets of Europe."

In spite of the flagging S.A. economy, German companies with interests here invested nearly R500-million last year to upgrade plant, introduce product lines or expand operations.

Much of this was reinvested capital from funds retained in S.A. The value of capital flows from Germany to S.A.

in 1991—most of it risk capital—was D-m120-million (R200-million), making total accumulated net flows of D-m1,9-billion (Re,6-million at and exchange rate of D-m0,53 to R1).

The S.A.-German Chamber of Commerce says chemicals and pharmaceuticals giant Hoechst invested R10-million in an expansion programme, including a new adhesives division at Krugersdorp.

Safripol, jointly owned by Hoechst and Sentrachem, invested R100-million for expansion.

Confidence

BMW S.A. spent R30-million on an engine assembly plant in Rosslyn and S.A. Microelectronic Systems (Sames), 25 percent owned by Siemens, invested R100-million in an electronic chip facility at Koedoespoort, Pretoria.

Steinmuller's new head office in Rivonia, Sandton, set it back R20-million.

Other companies with German parents to invest in S.A. were Astas, Tente Castor and Fischer SA.

Mercedes-Benz upgraded its commercial-vehicle facility at a cost of R25-million in 1991. It plans to spend R500-million to tool up for production of the new Mercedes S-Class have been delayed because of falling car sales.

There have been rumours, repeatedly denied by Mercedes, that the company planned to disinvest from S.A. because of poor sales.

Few German companies would want to put new money in S.A. at a time when domestic companies are not doing so, says Leopold-Theodor Heldman, economic counsellor at the German Embassy.

"It will take time for confidence in the economy to be restored. But the potential for German investment in S.A. is still there."

* Beyers Unionists Want Small Multiracial State

93AF0141G Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans
16 Oct 92 p 3

[Article: "Beyers Unionists Want To Have Multiracial, Small People's Statelet"]

[Text] The Afrikaner Volksunie, in its very, very tiny segment of South Africa, wants to have "no form of

statutory racial discrimination," said Mr. Andries Beyers during the special parliamentary session in Cape Town this week.

He said: "We have accepted as policy that there will be no form of statutory racial discrimination in our state."

"This includes the fact that civil rights and the right to vote, with due consideration for the previously agreed-upon transitional measures, will have to be available to all the South African citizens who live there.

"We have made sure that these provisions represent the minimum demands being made by even the most moderate black leader in South Africa," said Mr. Beyers.

He also said that according to their policy, Afrikaner interests may undergo representative adaptations in the future. Thus there will be Afrikaners in certain regions who will be able to enjoy protection under the law only by the passage of a human rights statute."

He says further: "Modern Afrikaner nationalists such as we are prepared to enter into a historical compromise on a fundamental tenet, recognizing the twofold reality of South Africa, namely multiethnicity and ethnicity itself."

* Electronics Firm: Power Meters to West Africa

93AF0141H Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
23 Oct 92 p S2

[Excerpt: "Spescom Electronics Gets Contract for 15 Million Rands from West African Country"]

[Text] A contract for 15 million rands has been awarded to Spescom Electronics by a West African country, for the delivery of its Cashpower 2000, a meter used to calculate the advanced payment of purchases of electrical power.

Mr. Johann Leitner, marketing director of the firm, said that the first phase of the contract will be finalized next month. Because of competition in the market in question, the country to which the product will be exported is not being mentioned.

"This is the first of a whole series of contracts currently being negotiated between Spescom and foreign countries. This is also the first time that a locally manufactured meter for advanced payment is to be exported to another African country."

Angola

Further Reportage on Developments in Uige, Negage

UNITA Willing To Withdraw

MB0212103792 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] The political situation in Angola was the theme of discussions held this afternoon between Margareth Anstee and Foreign Affairs Minister Loy and Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura. They discussed in particular the occupation of the cities of Uige and Negage by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. They also discussed the death of Adilson Barbosa da Costa, a UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem] sergeant killed by UNITA in Uige yesterday. Twenty minutes into the meeting, General Higino Carneiro was called in. At the end of the meeting, journalists spoke to the UN special representative in Angola, and the deputy foreign minister.

[Begin recording] [Anstee in Spanish] We have dealt with several issues. Obviously, we discussed the events after the Namibe meeting. (The events affect) all of us, particular Unavem because we have lost a police observer. He was the first Unavem member killed. There is, however, more than that because the tragedy is nationwide. So, we discussed this situation, as well as Unavem's future role.

[Reporter] I would like to know your views about UNITA's violation of the Namibe accord.

[Anstee] Well, we all have [words indistinct] who was in Uige was caught in the crossfire.

[Reporter] Is the Unavem not in a position to take action?

[Anstee] I repeat: We have the (?backing) of all countries. We are here both to monitor the situation and to help resolving problems so that the country does not plunge into this terrible problem, that is, a civil war.

So, I have been in touch with both sides since what has taken place. Yesterday, I spoke to Dr. Savimbi on the phone. We discussed a number of issues, including the need for UNITA to withdraw its forces from Uige and Negage. I have received a message, stating that they are ready to act accordingly. That (?does not) resolve the whole problem, though I think that that would be a gesture of good faith. According to Dr. Savimbi the attack was the initiative of the local commander. I do not know about that. I have no (?details), but at least we can overcome this situation. That would amount to some progress. I hope that we will be able to resolve the situation. [end recording]

[Announcer] Ms. Anstee has said that in her telephone conversation with Mr. Savimbi yesterday, he said that he

was willing to withdraw his men from Negage and Uige because it was a UNITA officer who acted on his own.

[Begin De Moura recording] It is ridiculous for a military leader to say something like that. Personally I believe that that is not credible. Likewise, the Angolan people, from what they have heard from the most senior UNITA officials, may feel the same. Moreover, if Mr. Savimbi cannot, as he claims, control his military officials, then I think that he should request the legitimate government elected at the democratic and multiparty elections, and the United Nations to cope with the rebel troops. He says that those troops are not under his control. [end recording]

Soldiers Fighting Without Savimbi Orders

MB0212060592 London BBC World Service in English 0330 GMT 2 Nov 92

[Telephone interview with Jorge Valentim, information secretary for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, in Huambo on 1 December by Alexandra Martins on the "Network Africa" program; first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] Once again it seems that things are getting worse in Angola, after two days of fighting in Uige city, and nearby Negage air base, the town of Soyo, and M'banza-Congo in the Zaire Province. Does this new fighting in the north of the country mean that the days of negotiation are over for Angolans? The government asked UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to clarify its position after these attacks and has delayed the announcement of the new cabinet expected today. What is UNITA's response? Well, Alexandra Martins talked to Dr. Jorge Valentim, UNITA's head of information, who is on the line from Huambo, UNITA's stronghold, [and who] denied direct responsibility for the latest fighting.

[Valentim] This present time, we are engaged with the government to try to find a peaceful solution to the military crisis on the northern part of Angola, in the province of Uige, mostly on the part [word indistinct] Zaire. What happens in that part of Angola is not a consequence of direct orientation from our leadership. It is just consequences of the emotional situation of the political and human crisis in Luanda events.

[Martins] The government has asked UNITA to clarify its position. Is UNITA responsible for the attacks at Uige?

[Valentim] We want to say it clear that it was not our president who ordered these military activities in Uige and Negage. It was initiative of the soldiers who are in the north part of Angola, who, we should understand, they come from Luanda, where they faced that dramatic crisis, but our leadership is trying to contact them and tell them that they should stop this fighting now, and in

order that we should [word indistinct] the negotiations, and to solve all the political issues that we have in the country.

We want also to say that to help to solve the situation it is necessary [to have] very strong intervention of the United Nations. We believe it is not just to renew the timing of the staying of the United Nations here in Angola, but to increase the mandate of the United Nations. In such way they can assure the cease-fire. They could mediate, they could organize a united army, a united police, and other issues.

[Martins] Certainly what happened at Uige is very worrying, because we have UNITA soldiers not responding to the orders of Dr. Savimbi. Don't you think that this is in a way threatening the authority of Dr. Savimbi, and who is going to control these people?

[Valentim] The situation in Luanda was so bad [word indistinct] people expect from their soldiers, whom we know that they were fighting for 16 years, they are proud people. Therefore, they think that something was wrong in their career, and this is why they want to prove themselves. But be sure that when the communication of the leadership of our president with them will be reorganized, they will follow the orders of our president. But the crisis in Luanda cut our way of communication, that is why we are having some difficulties, but we assured the government that the situation will be in control, and things will be normalized.

[Martins] Is UNITA prepared to send delegates to the new parliament?

[Valentim] We said already that we are ready to send the delegates to the new parliament. We are ready to participate strongly in a government of national unity in national reconciliation. What we are doing also, we want to [words indistinct] we are having some negotiation with the government, which portfolio we will take in the new government. When the situation will be clarified, the negotiation will be [word indistinct] government, we will be there, strongly supporting in the democratic process, and for [the] prosperity of Angola.

Attack on Soyo 'Strengthening'

MB0112182492 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 1 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] Clashes have continued in northern Angola today. [passage omitted covered by first referent item] Today, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] admitted losing control of Uige. On the line to Luanda, Josephine Hazeley asked Chris McGreal how serious the fall of Uige was for the MPLA:

[Begin recording] [McGreal] Uige isn't the most important of the cities, strategically. But psychologically it is important. It is the third provincial capital in the north of Angola to fall [words indistinct] Malange, which is

surrounded, and under a sort of long-term siege. I think there is a very important psychological impact here, which is the first real battle over a city that has occurred since the cease-fire. It demonstrates that UNITA is now prepared to go back to full scale conflict to pursue its military aims.

[Hazeley] We understand that UNITA commanders have in fact been quoted as saying that it is not a full scale war, that it is a few renegade soldiers who have put up this fight.

[McGreal] Yes. It's hard to believe that for a number of reasons. Firstly, it is quite clear that the attack on Uige was large and concerted. It carried on for about 36 hours which does not suggest a few renegade soldiers.

[Hazeley] We understand also that troops have been amassed in the northwestern oil town of Soyo. What is the latest from there?

[McGreal] Well, Soyo is actually under attack. It has refineries. Foreign workers there have been pulled out. There was some shooting last night, and this morning there has been mortar fire. Apparently, according to the Angolan military, the attack is strengthening. It's not clear whether this is a serious attempt to take the city, or whether it's simply an attempt to damage the oil installations. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Government Recaptures Soyo

MB0112133892 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1203 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] Government forces in Soyo are already in full control of the situation following clashes between members of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the National Police. The clashes began at 1325 [1225 GMT] yesterday, and ended at 2000, when the government finally took control of the city of Soyo. Police forces are currently involved in sweep operations, while UNITA troops are fleeing toward Tomboco. We have also learned that some 20 km from Soyo, UNITA seized vehicles belonging to Fina Petroleum Company company near Quiquene base, some 20 km from Soyo. UNITA used the vehicles to carry weapons and other means. During the clashes, a UNITA soldier was killed and three others were captured.

Police sources in Soyo say the prisoners include Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Catupa, director of the Angolan Armed Forces training center. Catupa led UNITA's attack against Soyo residents. We have also learned that the same officer had also led other violent actions in Lobito before he was transferred to Soyo. Government sources in Soyo have told our correspondent that UNITA Major Ferreira N'gola, two noncommissioned officers, and nine soldiers have also been captured.

The sources added that at present there is a massive movement of UNITA soldiers in the city of M'banza Congo, Zaire Province. It is believed that UNITA will soon attack that area.

Meanwhile, state infrastructures in Soyo have not been damaged. Vital areas were not hit by shelling. Foreign workers operating at Cuanda and Quiquene have withdrawn safely from the two economic projects. The residents of Soyo and outlying areas have already resumed their normal lives.

Meanwhile, military sources have announced that UNITA forces have occupied the cities of Uige and Negage. Clashes continue in the outlying areas of the two cities. The occupation of the two cities follows violent clashes between the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and government forces since yesterday.

New Cabinet Announcement Delay Noted

MB0112161892 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 1 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] Clashes have continued in northern Angola today. Today, Prime Minister Marcolino Moco was due to announce his new government. After Friday's [27 November] talks between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Namibe, it had been expected that members of Jonas Savimbi's movement would be offered seats in the new cabinet, but the talks have been followed by heavy fighting around the northeastern town of Uige and attacks on the oil town of Soyo in the northwest. And now, the MPLA has admitted losing control of Uige. On the line to Luanda, Floren Vestval asked Chris McGreal if a new government has in fact been announced:

[Begin recording] [McGreal] We haven't heard a word as yet, and we are hearing via diplomats, actually, that that announcement is likely to be put on hold because after the fighting around Uige yesterday, the intensifying of the conflict in Angola, there are serious doubts about whether the government now intends to offer posts to UNITA as a way of trying to entice them into the administration.

[Vestval] And can you actually tell us about the fighting?

[McGreal] Well, we don't know too much more. We do know that it has been very intense and extended. Eye-witnesses that came out of the city last night, aid workers and others, said that from the city center to the airport they saw nothing but UNITA. I think that all the indications are that while UNITA hasn't taken complete control of the city, it is pretty well firmly in its grasp. [passage omitted covered by second referent item]

[Vestval] Has UNITA been making any statements about this fighting at all? Have they given any explanation as to why they are doing this?

[McGreal] Well, we are getting conflicting information. UNITA's Information Minister Jorge Valentim said yesterday that it was in retaliation for attacks on UNITA people elsewhere in Uige Province. As far as I know, anyway, he didn't give any specific details, but it is hard to see if it's for anything other than what it is, which is a major attack. The question that seems to be up in the air is whether it was ordered from Huambo by Dr. Savimbi, the UNITA leader. Now, Mr. Savimbi has said that in his talks with various people, including the UN, that he has lost control over those troops. That is doubted by many people. They look at the history of UNITA, the nature of his control over it over the past 20 years or so, and they doubt that he has so easily lost control of his troops. [end recording]

Luanda Says UNITA 'Armed Wing' of SA 'Right'

MB0112174392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] Eighteen months after the Bicesse Accords, the situation in Angola is crystal clear. There is nothing left to discuss. Angolans, observers, and the international community—no one has any reason or excuse to depict himself as ignorant, confused, or deceived. It has become sufficiently clear that no words, talks, or negotiations will make the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] respect anything because the outcome is always the same: UNITA takes advantage of pauses and good faith of one of side to violate, occupy, [word indistinct].

After the Namibe Declaration, UNITA committed violations in Panguila, Uige, Negage, Soyo, Dosira, and Benguela. All that in less than 48 hours. At the same time, UNITA disseminates its usual lies, and as always, it contradicts itself.

On the situation in Uige, UNITA presented four versions: namely, the strengthening of the emergency police personnel; retaliation for incidents in Dondo; an attack on a UNITA car in Uige; and, lack of control over the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers in the northern region.

As a result of actions carried out by UNITA, an entire people are dying slowly. The macabre show is here for everyone to see: assassinations; massacres; manhunts; abductions; shortages of food, medicines, and medical care; misery; renewed hatred; material and spiritual poverty; sorrow; mourning; and abandonment. In sum, the promised Somalization of our country. UNITA, however, forgets that Angola is not quite Somalia.

The Angolan people, from Cabinda to Cunene, have long asserted themselves as a single nation, despite UNITA's

persistent politics of divide and rule. This heroic Angola people, strengthened in war, will not accept the death project that is in store for them. All of Angola is conscious that the shadowy organization led by Jonas Savimbi is not a political party, even less a champion of the legitimate rights of Angolans.

UNITA is an armed wing of the South African right, the same conservative faction that has not accepted the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's [MPLA] clear and convincing triumph at the recent polls. Yesterday, the African National Congress [ANC] reasoned: If the regime considered it appropriate to interfere in another country because it does not like the results of free and democratic elections, how can we expect it to accept results inside South Africa itself?

Incited and backed from abroad, UNITA feels inclined to go ahead with the imperial dream of commanding everything and everyone. This [word indistinct] to destroy the country, the sacrifice of thousands of lives, and the spread of chaos, precisely because UNITA does not uphold national interests. Faced with the escalation of the danger of death, the Angolan people know that they only have one path: To defend themselves so as not to die, to fight so as not to succumb.

The observers, members of the UN Angola Verification Mission, the United Nations, and the international community are only asked to adopt a clear position. Whoever observes should say what he has observed. Those who arbitrate should identify the violators. The promised condemnations of those who did not accept democratic rules, should be applied now practically and forcefully. In view of the extreme gravity of the situation, the Angolan state will certainly know how to take adequate measures.

UNITA claims that it does not control its men. The Angolan people, using their most sacred right—the right to life—will fulfill the historic mission of controlling UNITA's uncontrolled soldiers.

'Seized' South Africans Transferred to Luanda

MB0112132792 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] The Angolan authorities say the two South Africans travelling in a South African aircraft seized in eastern Angola have been transferred to Luanda. Angolan officials said the aircraft landed at the airport at Luena, the capital of the eastern Moxico Province, without permission.

Earlier it was reported that the Angolan authorities were investigating whether the two South Africans were defense force personnel. One of the South Africans claimed that he was a doctor who was travelling to Kinshasa to treat one of his Zairean patients.

Russia, Spain Allegedly Supply Weapons to MPLA

MB0112102192 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] Whilst the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] is still using deceptive language, appealing for the respect of the Bicesse accords, it is carrying out actions totally contrary to the accords. Reliable sources close to the Luanda government have revealed that the government is still receiving war materiel from Russia, Spain, and other countries allied to the MPLA. This is in violation of (paragraph 3) of the aforementioned accords. The equipment arriving in Angola on big ships, has been off loaded in Luanda and Namibe ports, from where it is transported to different provinces of the country. In addition, the source says that the military aid is part of a Luanda government plan to impose itself as a single party in Angola again, thus crushing the remaining political forces in the country.

Cunene Governor Confirms Air Space Violation

MB0112092492 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 30 Nov 92

[Text] Cunene Provincial Governor Pedro Mutinde has confirmed the violation of Angolan air space. He said the aircraft have been flying toward National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] bases in southern Angola, and carry war materiel for two battalions operating in Cunene and Cuando Cubango Provinces.

[Begin Mutinde recording] Concerning air space violation, I should say it is true. We have received reports stating that in southern Cunene Province, and toward the east, in Cuando Cubango Province, there have been flights not only of fighter aircraft but also reconnaissance aircraft, including helicopters carrying supplies. We cannot exclude the possibility that they carry war materiel for UNITA units deployed between eastern [place indistinct] and the Cubango River bank, in Cunene and Cuando Cubango provinces, under the command of General [name indistinct]. The two battalions always operated in Cunene Province before the peace accords, and in contravention of the Bicesse Accords, the battalions were never confined into assembly points. [end recording]

UNITA Troops Reportedly Moving Toward Dondo

MB3011144992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Nov 92

[Text] In Cuanza Norte Province National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops are moving toward Cambambe District for a new attack on the city of Dondo. UNITA is hindering the movement of people and goods along the Ndalatando-Dondo road by destroying the bridge on the Ncala river, near [name indistinct] mount. UNITA also destroyed the bridge on the Bocoio river two days ago.

In Namibe Province, Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troops attacked Angolan Police forces in (?Lucira), killing three agents.

In Benguela Province, more than [words indistinct] powerfully armed soldiers have spread through the provincial capital under the pretext that they belong to future garrisons [words indistinct] Jonas Savimbi. The UNITA leadership in Benguela [words indistinct] demilitarized within the framework of the cease-fire accord signed in Lobito on 4 November.

Six Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] members, (?currently serving) in UNITA-FALA, tried to abduct the administrator of Soyo last night. The local police reports [words indistinct] Lieutenant Colonel (Arlindo Catupa Cachicote), was (?carrying) a rocket launcher, three AKM rifles, and an assortment of clips. The law and order forces' prompt intervention neutralized that attempt and its perpetrators are now in the hands of justice.

Mozambique

Chissano Opens Special Central Committee Session

MB0112141792 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 1 Dec

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said today that it was the responsibility of the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party to ensure that war does not return to Mozambique. He was speaking at the opening in Maputo of a five-day special meeting of the Frelimo Central Committee, convened to discuss the implementation of the peace agreement signed by the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] two months ago and preparations for the country's first multiparty elections due to be held next year.

Mr. Chissano, who is also president of Frelimo, said that despite delays in the setting up of commissions that are to monitor the peace accord, there was now a climate of peace in the country. He said that at last Mozambicans would be able to rebuild the country and promote development. President Chissano praised the tolerance of the Mozambican people toward members of Renamo. He said people whose parents, brothers, or children had been killed by Renamo had agreed to receive members of the organization in their villages. The president urged the country to continue on this path of reconciliation.

Mr. Chissano called on the Frelimo Central Committee to mobilize party members, sympathizers, and the public in general to participate in healing the wounds. He said that in particular Frelimo members must be in the vanguard of the movement of national solidarity with refugees and displaced people who had to be resettled. Mr. Chissano said Frelimo's plan of activities for next year had to take into account both the new climate of peace and the impending elections. He warned that in

the battle for votes Frelimo would have to depend on the force of reason and argument and should always treat its opponents with respect.

Namibia

SWAPO Said Ordered To Kill DTA Members

MB0112182092 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN
in Afrikaans 26 Nov 92 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Violence Rolls On"—"No Stopping Brigades"]

[Text] Violence against the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] in Namibia and supporters of the party in Ovambo still continues and attacks by armed members of the Development Brigade at Ondangwa have been carried out in at least five suburbs.

Shocking revelations were made yesterday by members of the Development Brigade that indicates a well-planned intimidation campaign against the DTA in the region.

"We received orders from Maxhuilili [South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, National Executive Committee member] to kill all DTA members 22-30 November." Members of the brigade apparently said this during raids on homes of DTA members in suburbs near Ondangwa. Attacks have been launched on members and supporters of the DTA in the suburbs of Omwandi, Omashaka, Shimbungu, Oumbenge, and Oupopo. Residents whose homes and properties were searched, were apparently threatened with death. Eye-witnesses, seeking firm assurance that they would not be identified, quoted members of the brigade who said, "You people will be hunted until you are in the same place Nampala is now."

Former members of SWAPO's military wing, People's Liberation Army of Namibia [PLAN], yesterday launched a campaign at Omashaka near Ondangwa in which DTA T-shirts were ripped off supporters wearing them. T-shirts were also removed from the homes of supporters and burned and the owners were assaulted.

During one of these incidents a Mr. Kamau was assaulted and forced to say "amen" continuously while his T-shirt was burning. Mr. George Ngoshi from Oupopo was assaulted in a separate incident. He suffered serious stab wounds. A DTA member, a Mr. Shikongeni, was also attacked in his house by former PLAN members.

Mr. Shikongeni used his pistol to frighten off seven members of the Development Brigades after they surrounded his house and threatened to murder him. The former PLAN members also threatened to murder him.

Passers-by called the police and they arrived at the scene. The investigating officer, only identified as Constable Sam, was repeatedly pushed around by members of the brigade and also received orders from the gang to disarm Mr. Shikongeni. The policeman refused after it was established that the pistol was licensed. He was then provoked by brigade members who said he was "nothing but a security guard who does not deserve to be called a policeman."

The group left the property unwillingly and threatened "to return to deal with him and his wife."

All incidents were reported to the police but confusion apparently exists on the role and functions of the police officials and complainants have been informed that files cannot be opened. In Mr. Shikongeni's case he was informed that the police received orders not to investigate "charges of a political nature."

The station commander of the police at Ondangwa, Inspector Shifonono, was not prepared to discuss the issue with journalists.

The district commissioner at Oshakati, Chief Inspector Joseph Ekandjo, in his reaction denied that police officials received orders of this nature. According to him, it is police policy to investigate all complaints, irrespective of the political affiliations of the complainant.

Chief Inspector Ekandjo said that "the policeman who gave such answers is stupid."

He also confirmed that the police are still being denied admission to the air force base where the Development Brigades are housed, to question suspects.

A resident of Oshakati, who contacted DIE REPUBLIKEIN by telephone, spoke out against members of the Development Brigades since their settlement at Ondangwa.

"We are sitting here with a group of frustrated people who do not think twice about taking the law into their own hands. Recently one of their members was hit by a car and the driver of the vehicle was almost murdered. They are dangerous people in need of rehabilitation, not development training. They belong in an institution."

"All the members of the Development Brigade at Ondangwa are former PLAN members still living in the bush. They just want war. They have come out of a war in which they could not achieve any military successes against the South African Defense Force or National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Now they are once again in a military camp and many of them see it as a prison and a sort of punishment they have to endure. Politicians and government leaders can not advise them differently because they are of the opinion that they are above the law."

Voting Official Says No Reports of Intimidation

*MB0112070592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0144 GMT 1 Dec 92*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 30 SAPA—In spite of searing temperatures well into the 40s in the southern Border region, Namibians began flocking to more than 300 polling stations on Monday [30 November] to vote in their first regional and local authority elections.

More than 530,000 people, or more than 80 percent of eligible voters, have registered for the four-day poll.

"This is quite a good sign for the Namibian people because I believe they have confidence in our democratic system," President Sam Nujoma said after casting his votes at the historic Turnhalle [Building].

Six political parties—the ruling SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] Party, the official opposition DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] of Namibia, SWANU [South-West African National Union], the United Democratic Front, National Patriotic Front and the Workers' Revolutionary Party—as well as three civic associations and four independent candidates are contesting the elections.

Namibia, about 824,000 square kilometres in area with a population of 1.4 million, has been divided into 13 regions comprising 95 constituencies.

Voters elect candidates in the constituencies for regional councils, 26 of whom will sit in the second chamber of parliament, the National Council tasked with reviewing legislation drawn up by the National Assembly.

Local authorities will be elected by proportional representation from party and association lists.

Chief controller of registration and voting Pius Dunaiki said late on Monday afternoon the election directorate was satisfied with the first day of voting.

"We are confident that in spite of minor problems such as delayed ballot boxes, things are going well."

"In some cases voters, unfortunately, did not respond to repeated calls over four weeks for verifying voters cards and might find themselves in the wrong constituency," he added.

"So far, there have been no reports of intimidation whatsoever," Mr Dunaiki said. "The few logistical problems are being attended to. Where there are shortages of anything an aircraft is immediately sent to that area."

Nujoma Denies Killing Linked to Elections

*MB3011113992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2136 GMT 29 Nov 92*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 29 SAPA—SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leader and Namibian President Sam Nujoma on Sunday [29 November] denied the

killing of a DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] official at Ondangua last week was connected to the local government and regional council election campaign. "It is a sinister attempt to portray the election campaign as marred by violence," Mr. Nujoma told about 2,000 supporters at an election rally in Katutura, near Windhoek, on Sunday.

A DTA official was brutally assaulted at Ondangua last Sunday allegedly by former SWAPO combatants in a Development Brigade. Mr. Nujoma, who has just visited the Ovambo region, said the atmosphere there was not "explosive" as some had said. "The incident of murder at Ondangua had absolutely nothing to do with the election campaign". It was a criminal murder and had to do with a shebeen incident involving beer, he said. The election campaign, Mr Nujoma said, had been fairly peaceful without widespread intimidation.

In a long address outlining the ruling party's achievements since independence, he reminded citizens they also had their part to contribute to the government's efforts. The president said it took 106 years for Namibia to achieve political emancipation and economic emancipation would not happen overnight.

Namibia had not yet been able to eliminate as much poverty, ignorance and disease as it would have liked to because of a shortage of trained manpower. Since independence in 1990, however, the government had allocated the largest percentage of its budget to education and the same would apply to 1992/93. "Education is the key to a better life," Mr Nujoma told supporters.

He told voters there must be no violence, no pushing, no intimidation and no insults when over 530,000 Namibians voters go to the polls from Monday to Thursday. They are to elect local authorities and regional councils as prescribed in the country's Constitution.

Swaziland

Rights Association Rejects Vusela II Report

MB3011081392 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Nov 92 p 24

[Report by Bhukumusa Mkwanazi: "Humaras Meeting Rejects Vusela Two]

[Text] The Human Rights Association of Swaziland (Humaras) has rejected the Vusela [greetings committee] Two report and its recommendations.

This was moved in an extra ordinary meeting held at the Manzini Skills Centre yesterday.

At a meeting of the branches held in Manzini yesterday, Humaras said Vusela II was rejected because:

—The constitution and composition of Vusela II are undemocratic and contrary to the basic ideals on which Humaras is founded.

—Vusela II does not recognise the basic rights of the citizens to participate and contribute in the formulation that will govern them.

—Vusela II does not objectively accommodate pressure groups that advocate the democratisation of this country.

—The terms of reference exclude the fundamental issues which are at the core of the political problems such as the State of Emergency and the Bill of Rights.

At the meeting the issue on the resignation of Mr Sam Mkhombe as the organisation's president was not dealt with, as other members felt it was not a matter of debate.

Mr Mkhombe resigned from the organisation on Wednesday [25 November] night in a cloud of controversy on whether he should be a member of Vusela II and carry on being the president, or resign from the organisation and accept the appointment of Vusela II.

Zambia

Reportage on Local Government Elections

Chiluba Addresses Nation

MB2911192592 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 29 Nov 92

[Text] President Chiluba has appealed to all parties taking part in tomorrow's local government elections to desist from actions and [word indistinct] that may obstruct the course of democracy. Addressing the nation on radio and television this evening, on the eve of the elections, Mr. Chiluba said all parties must commit themselves to abide by the tenets of democracy. He also appealed to candidates in the elections to ensure that their supporters and agents conduct themselves properly. Mr. Chiluba noted that the last general and presidential elections won Zambia international respect, as they were conducted peacefully, and as such, a standard needs to be maintained.

'Slow' 30 Nov Voter Turnout

MB3011124492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1155 GMT 30 Nov 92

[Text] Lusaka Nov 30 SAPA—Zambia's President Frederick Chiluba has called for clean and peaceful local government elections on Monday to enhance the country's democratic tenets.

Mr. Chiluba made the appeal on a nationwide radio and television broadcast on Sunday [29 November] night, the eve of the local government elections.

"You should avoid violence at all costs. Zambians should learn to live side by side irrespective of political affiliation because peace is a cornerstone of our democracy."

Mr. Chiluba said Zambia was a model democracy. "This transformation should not be tampered with in any way—the world is looking towards us—therefore, let these elections be as clean as the last October 31, 1991 presidential and parliamentary elections."

Meanwhile, Lusaka recorded a slow but brisk turn-out of voters on Monday morning.

There are three main political parties: the ruling Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD), the opposition United National Independence Party (UNIP) and United Democratic Party (UDP), contesting 1190 municipal seats in various cities and towns. The MMD has 122 unopposed seats, UNIP 20 and the UDP two.

MMD Leading in Most Areas

*MB0112173892 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 1 Dec 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Results are still coming in from yesterday's Zambian local elections, the first nationwide electoral test of strength since the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] came to power in October last year. Twelve hundred council seats were up for grabs, but Zambian voters weren't too enthusiastic about taking part. With details of the early election returns, Robby Makai faxed this report from Lusaka:

The elections have been characterized by voter apathy, with less than 20 percent of the 3 million registered voters taking part. There have also been chaotic scenes at some of the counting centers. Judging from early returns, the MMD is set to capture the majority of the council seats thus giving it control of both the central and local governments.

The pattern emerging is similar to the general elections last year when the MMD won a landslide victory, except in the Eastern Province which is a stronghold of UNIP [United National Independence Party]. By mid-day, the MMD were sweeping almost all the council seats in the urban areas and the northern parts of Zambia, while UNIP maintained its stranglehold in the east. The emergent Democratic Party, participating in the elections for the first time since its formation five months ago, showed some strength in the Northwestern Province.

From the results so far in, the MMD has captured all the seats in Livingstone and Serenje, and was leading in the main cities of Lusaka, Kitwe, Ndola, and other Copperbelt towns.

Pandemonium almost broke out in Lusaka where the chairman of the Local Government Electoral Commission, Edward Shamwana, had to be roused from his bed to come and save the day at the Civic Center where chaos reigned after thousands of rival party supporters almost rioted over the mishandling of the counting procedures.

Despite the over enthusiasm of party activists at the counting centers, apathy was the main feature of these elections with one polling station in Lusaka Central having only one voter casting his vote, while one MMD candidate won his seat with a mere 100 votes.

Zimbabwe

Protest to South Africa Over Airspace Violations

*MB0112135892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1345 GMT 1 Dec 92*

[Text] Harare Dec 1 SAPA—Zimbabwean Defence Minister Moven Mahachi has confirmed that his government has lodged a protest with Pretoria over allegations that South African military aircraft violated Zimbabwean air space in October. He was quoted in Tuesday's [1 December] issue of the DAILY GAZETTE, the country's only independent daily newspaper, as saying that a formal protest had been made through the Foreign Ministry in Harare.

"We hope the South African Government heeds our protest and stops these violations of our airspace," he was quoted as saying in the first official comment on the charges since the allegations were made public at the weekend. Reports from Johannesburg said Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana and Angola had complained about unauthorised flights over their territory.

In Zimbabwe, jet fighters were said to have flown at various heights mostly over Thornhill, the Air Force of Zimbabwe's main base near the midlands city of Gweru. Diplomatic sources here, however, said that the Zimbabwean complaint was based not on physical sightings of aircraft, but on blips on radar screens. This gave no clear evidence of what kind of aircraft had been detected, the sources said.

Ghana

Parliamentary Elections Postponed to 29 Dec

AB0112200192 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] The Representation of the People Amendment Law, 1992, has been further amended. It authorizes the Interim National Electoral Commission to extend the period of renomination of candidates for the parliamentary elections for five [as heard] days. Nomination of candidates will therefore now close on Friday, the fourth of this month. In view of the extended period of nomination, the parliamentary elections have been rescheduled to take place on Tuesday, the 29th of this month.

Report on Commonwealth Observer Findings

AB0112183092 Accra THE GHANAIA CHRONICLE
in English 30 Nov-6 Dec 92 p 1

[Kofi Coomson article: "PNDC Secs Should Not Contest—Observers"]

[Text] The Commonwealth Observers to the November 3 election have strongly recommended the severance of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] administration from party political activities.

The conclusion of the group's 73-page report expressed the conviction that it was of the utmost importance to delink the administration from partisan politics "so that all parties can be assured of a non-partisan and purely professional public service".

In the opinion of the observers, there was a real threat of tension in the country should the PNDC pursue the parliamentary election with active participation of government functionaries and secretaries.

"We hope this particular matter receives urgent attention in the remaining weeks before the parliamentary election, particularly as we learned of a number of senior civil servants who are standing as candidates.

"Unless this is attended to in a fair and principled fashion," the report continued, "the potential for heightened controversy will be considerable".

Listings in a special ELECTION '92 booklet compiled and edited by Mr. Ben Ephson, a senior journalist (BBC/WEST AFRICA/AFP), showed as many as 18 secretaries in the running for seats while still at their posts.

They are Messrs Mike Afedi Gizo, K. Abaka-Quansah (both Dep. Secretaries, Ministry of Information), Pius M. G. Griffiths (Transport & Comm.), John Ernest Ekuban (Mobilization), Ato Austin (Castle), David Sarpong Boateng (Mobilisation & Social Welfare), Mrs Vida

Amaadi Yeboah (Education), Mr. John Owusu Acheampong (Brong Ahafo Regional Sec.), Dr. Ato Quarshie (Central Regional Sec.), George Quaynor-Mettle (Greater Accra Sec.).

The rest are Ishmael Tetteh Aryeetey (Mayor of Accra), Dr. Mohammed Ibn Chambas (Foreign Affairs), Stephen G. Obimpeh (Health), Dan Abodakpi (Trade), Dr. Kwabena Adjei (Industries), Godfrey Abulu (Northern Reg. Dep. Sec. Agric), Dr. John Frank Abu (West Reg. Agric. Sec.) and Dr. Ayirebi-Acquah.

Commentary on INEC Chairman

AB0112203592 Accra THE GHANAIA CHRONICLE
in English 30 Nov-6 Dec 92 p 3

[Editorial entitled: "Don't Be Silly, Josiah"]

[Text] Two weeks ago, THE GHANAIA CHRONICLE physically presented the chairman of the Interim National Electoral Commission (INEC), Mr. Josiah Ofori Boateng, with hard documentary evidence that pointed to the manipulation of the election results by an act of omission or commission.

It was probably not the only time that Mr. Ofori-Boateng had been confronted with evidence of irregularities, and his immediate reaction was depressingly lackadaisical. He pointed to stacks of complaints that he had received in his office and said he was, in effect, powerless.

Our visit was purely a journalistic enterprise trying to get to the bottom of an issue which is so contentious it is threatening to derail the entire democratic journey and, with it, the utter waste of the billions of cedis that it cost to prosecute.

To us, the recognised official arbiter of the electoral process is the Commission with Josiah a fine disciplined legal mind as its substantive chairman.

But his action or lack of it, coupled with the total absence of credible placating words to complainants seriously jeopardises his credibility and that of the commission.

It is amazing to recall that it was this same boss who breathed fire and threatened to resign not too long ago when the issue of the abuse of state vehicles and resources by the National Democratic Congress (NDC) hit the front pages. Then, he is critical and did not find it "beyond his mandate" or "term of reference" to poo pooh the conduct of the guilty parties.

One of the most important points raised by Mr Ofori Boateng in adjudging the election as incontrovertibly free and fair was that the representatives of the political parties had been given forms which they had actually signed to authenticate results of the polling stations.

What THE GHANAIA CHRONICLE presented Josiah with were scores of duly completed and signed slips showing figures that were completely different from the figures the commission declared.

One wonders why, to use his own words, he has been "petrified into inaction" in the face of such glaring inadequacies.

Josiah wants us to believe that his hands are tied by legislation, yet he decides to re-open the register of voters without approval from the Castle.

What the nation wants at this time is not a zombie or a puppet. Josiah will be seen to be carrying out his responsibilities effectively when he exercises discretionary moral powers and offers concrete ways out of the encircling gloom.

The CHRONICLE believes that it will be unreasonable for anyone to suggest to INEC to annul the elections, but Josiah should be more assertive and not hide behind legal nuances to dismiss genuine complaints from aggrieved parties.

Dr. Kofi Amoah's damning indictment of the commission is probably couched in language which is too strong but is indicative of the creeping loss of confidence in INEC.

"INEC as is presently constituted," he said last week, "is a hoax, partial, inefficient, ineffective, incompetent and must be scrapped."

We suspect INEC is rolling rather too sheepishly at the crack of the whip of his paymaster and we, in good faith, offer the chairman our advice: please, Josiah, whatever you do, don't be silly.

Guinea-Bissau

Opposition Stages Demonstration 30 Nov

AB0112163692 Dakar PANA in English 1420 GMT
1 Dec 92

[Text] Bissau, 1 Dec (ANG/PANA)—Six Guinea-Bissau opposition parties on Monday [30 November] afternoon staged a demonstration in Bissau, the capital, to oppose the postponement of the country's multi-party elections, which were originally slated for the first quarter of 1993.

The six are: the Democratic Front (FD), the Social Democratic Front (FDS), the Movement for Democracy (MUDE), the Party for Renovation and Development (PRD), the United Social Democratic Party (PUSD) and the Resistance of Guinea/Bafata Movement.

The coordinator of the opposition parties, Filinto vaz Martins, a former energy minister in the ousted government of Louis Cabral, told a press conference that we oppose that idea and believe that it is possible to hold the elections by March at the latest.

A source within the opposition claimed to have seen documents drawn up by the United States, which suggested the postponement of the elections because of late preparations.

At the press conference, Vaz Martins, who heads the MUDE, was flanked by five other opposition leaders.

The opposition parties attacked the ruling African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, saying that it was incapable of managing the transition to multiparty rule.

Liberia

Identity of Bodies of Three Nuns Confirmed

AB0212102392 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 2 Dec 92

[Text] Three of the four bodies recovered from Gardnersville by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] have been identified as those of the American Catholic nuns killed by the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. According to the U.S. Information Service in Monrovia, World Health Organization pathologists have confirmed the identification. The fourth body is said not to be one of the nuns.

The five Catholic nuns were last month killed by NPFL fighters as the front attacked Gardnersville in their fight against the peacekeeping force in Liberia. Upon recovery, the condition of the decomposed and severely mutilated bodies showed that the nuns received gruesome and inhumane treatment before and after they were killed.

ECOMOG Head Urges Taylor 'To See Reason'

AB0212101692 Paris AFP in English 0433 GMT
2 Dec 92

[Text] Lagos, Dec 1 (AFP)—The commander of the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] (West African peace-keeping force in Liberia), General Adebunmi Olurin, urged rebel leader Charles Taylor of the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) Tuesday [1 December] "to see reason" and abandon his belligerent stance. "Everybody is turning against him and only a madman would continue to fight the entire world in such a situation", Olurin told AFP after a meeting with the U.N. special [envoy] on Liberia, Trevor Gordon-Somers, and ECOWAS executive secretary Abbas Bundu.

The meeting was held to map out Gordon-Somers' itinerary when he arrives in Liberia at the weekend, he added.

ECOMOG was not at war with anybody but the sub-regional peace-keeping force would certainly implement the mandate given to it by West African heads of state, he said.

He said the corpses of four of the five American Catholic nuns killed in October by NPFL rebels and discovered

by ECOMOG at the weekend in the eastern Gardnersville suburb of Monrovia had been handed over to the American Embassy in Monrovia. Efforts were being intensified to recover the remaining corpse, he added.

Gordon-Somers, a Jamaican, is scheduled to meet Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida in Abuja on Wednesday before leaving for Ivory Coast en route to Liberia, an ECOWAS official said.

Niger

Committee Orders Return of Confiscated Property

AB0112162192 Dakar PANA in English 1346 GMT
30 Nov 92

[Text] Niamey, 30 Nov. (ANP/PANA)—The commission on political, economic and socio-cultural crimes and abuses

in Niger has ordered the return of property seized from leaders of the defunct Progressive Party of Niger, which were illegally confiscated after the 1974 coup d'etat. The commission made the call Saturday [28 November] in a radio and televised summary of its findings on the economic implications of that coup d'etat.

The commission also dwelled on the Niger Electric Company affair, the massive lay-offs of Air Afrique staff and the reinstatement of some Army officers, who were retired prematurely by the government of the late Gen. Seyni Kountche, on purely political grounds.

It said the 15 April 1974 coup d'etat led to the death of several leading personalities, including the wife of former president, Hamani Diori and the illegal confiscation of property (villas, plots of land, livestock, logistics...) of the then ruling party.

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